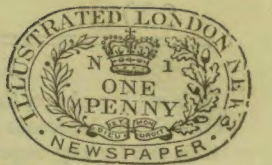


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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS, STAMPED, 6^d.
FIVEPENCE



THE WAR: DESPATCHES FROM THE FRONT ARRIVING AT THE FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS.
SEE PAGE 238.

NEUTRALITY.

It is well, perhaps, that even neutral Powers find reason enough to deprecate war. Nearly the only satisfaction they can by any ingenuity extract from the situation in which they are placed by belligerent neighbours is the obviousness of the fact that, on the whole, they are not beyond range of the shadow of the scourge. If they really gained anything from the misfortune of their friends, their case would be a pitiable one indeed. As it is, they are looked upon with a mixture of anger and contempt by both combatants, merely because they guide themselves by the dictates of judgment, and not by the impulses of passion. There is no help for it that we are acquainted with. Patient endurance is the only condition that can be successfully opposed to the fiery wrath of such as are involved in hostilities. To bear and to forbear is the lesson imposed upon neutrals by the war.

We are not about to reproach either France or Prussia. Even while conscious that public opinion in the one country, no less than in the other, is unjust both to our Government and our people, we make no useless complaints in regard to the treatment we meet with. Human nature is still human nature, and we should be very foolish to expect that it should be suddenly transformed because our interests are concerned. Did ever anybody watch a trial of strength or of prowess between two individuals without kindling the rage of both for declining to cast the reins upon the neck of his temper and taking side with one or other of the antagonists? It is the same with nations committed to war with one another—neutrality is an offence to them. They may be unable to assign a single reason which would justify other nations in taking part in their quarrel. They may more than suspect that if the position of belligerent and neutral had been reversed, and it had chanced that the people which is now neutral had been belligerent and the belligerent had been neutral, they would have seen things in a different light. But no conviction of this kind greatly alters the feelings. Nations at war, it should be remembered, are nations lifted above the sphere of reason by the sublime force of their passions. They do not judge—which implies a balance of conflicting reasons; they feel, they will, they resign themselves to a patriotic enthusiasm. In this state of emotional exaltation, to see other nations, especially nations professing intimate friendship with them, anxious not to betray a bias for or against them is intolerably annoying, and usually excites much irritation. For passion, the hotter it grows the more intensely selfish it becomes, and the more thoroughly it persuades those who are subject to it that their quarrel is infinitely more worthy of attention than all the world besides.

It seems that England has already earned the execrations of both France and Prussia. Each of the belligerent Powers regards her with a strongly-resentful feeling. It is not that she has been proved to have favoured one country at the other's expense, that both are inwardly displeased at her—it is that she has managed hitherto to keep herself free from that transient madness which always seizes upon those who become involved in war! England entertained much the same feeling towards Prussia during the contest between Russia and the Allies in the Crimea. The Germans have about as much reason, and not more, for despising us now as we had, for despising them then. We are less surprised than sorry at their feeling aggrieved by what they characterise as our "ferocious selfishness." It is said that when men in battle fairly get under fire, every object they see about them is tinged with a blood-red colour. Nations entangled in the meshes of war become subject to a very similar experience. All things are tinged with the hue of their passions. Not to be with, is to be against them; and at every provocation—unintentional, accidental, unavoidable—they ask, with a show of injured feeling, "Do I not well to be angry?"

It is with no special reference to the belligerents themselves that we have started this train of observation. Neither France nor Germany would be the least likely to detect the irrationality of their complaints in regard to the neutrality of England. We do think, however, that England herself should beware of becoming irate under unreasonable suspicions, or even under criminations, which she is conscious she has not deserved. She is sure to be spoken of disparagingly by both the combatants; and, what is worse, she is sure to feel some humiliation beneath the taunts they level at her, as if it were not a noble thing to assert a mastery over the fiery passions which sometimes get the better of human nature. We do not say that there may not be circumstances in the presence of which the being able to preserve one's coolness of judgment and demeanour would argue an unfeeling heart; but we affirm, without the least misgiving, that to lose one's temper for no better reason than that other people have lost theirs, is not an event for which credit may be reasonably claimed. Whether England shall plunge into the frightful conflict now desolating some of the loveliest scenes of France may be accepted as a question which will be settled by events beyond her own control; but at least there need be no shame in desiring that she may be able to keep out of it. To be jeered into war would argue national imbecility.

The battles of modern armies are becoming more "pounding matches," in which science is of more account than chivalry, and in which butchery is carried on wholesale. Rifled artillery and mitrailleuses can express no moral sentiment, can evoke none, unless it be contempt of death. All things considered, the fact that Englishmen

are not called upon by present duty to stand up before these mere mechanical instruments of destruction is surely matter for devout gratitude. If they saw a sufficiently momentous national end to be subserved by it, surely they would be as lavish of their lives as Frenchmen or Germans. But in the utter absence of any such end, what absurdity would it be for them to be ashamed of their neutrality! Why should they join France, or why identify themselves with Germany, in this sanguinary quarrel? For what are they fighting? What are the principles they are struggling to suppress or to promote which should attract the active sympathies of the world in defiance of the teachings of political wisdom and the promptings of national morality? They are measuring their respective strength—but can anyone tell England for what? In what manner, or in regard to what purpose, would England serve the interests of humanity by rushing into the fray? Why should her children blush for her that she gives herself to neither side, or why should they look upon her position as though it were one to be humbled for being obliged to maintain? There may be quite as real heroism in her abstention from a war which she disapproves as in the self-sacrificing devotion of the Powers between whom such war is waged.

The blaze of a gigantic fight, like the present, is very apt to blind onlookers. Neutral nations, as they follow the fortunes of the combatants, are very liable to get heated. Temptation assails them in many shapes, but in none, perhaps, more forcibly than in the self-flattering notion that, by throwing their sword into the scale, they would hasten the settlement of the contest; whereas the addition of another belligerent to the two already contending with each other would only hasten the involving of several others, and so—to adopt a form of speech which is becoming prevalent—delocalise the struggle. No, no; there is no sense in allowing ourselves to be goaded by either of the belligerents into a surrender of our neutrality. The temptation—if, indeed, there be any temptation—to choose our side and cast in our lot with it will be best resisted by a careful study and a resolute discharge of the special obligations arising out of our neutral position. No doubt we shall offend both France and Germany in our attempt to keep aloof from their strife. We are sorry for it, but cannot help it. The first duty of the British Government relates to the British people; and, on the whole, it is neither unwise nor ungenerous to think of the ignorance, crime, and hopeless misery to which a participation in the present war by this country would certainly consign myriads of the Queen's subjects, and, in the reflections suggested by the prospect, to hear with equanimity the taunts of those whose friendly feeling is sorely tried by the determined impartiality of their international neighbours.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following regulations (framed in pursuance of her Majesty's Order in Council of June 4, 1870), for open competitive examinations for the selection of persons for temporary employment as writers in various departments, have been issued by the Civil Service Commission, Cannon-row, Westminster:—

1. A register of persons eligible for temporary employment as writers, in such departments as may have occasion for their services, will be framed and kept by the Civil Service Commissioners.
2. Writers will be either men or boys. In each case the duration of service will depend upon the wants of the departments in which they may be serving, but no service, however prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance. Boy writers will not be retained as such after they have reached the age of nineteen years.
3. Writers will be paid either by the piece or by the hour, day, or week, according to the practice of the department to which they may for the time be attached, and at such rates of remuneration as may be from time to time sanctioned by the Commissioners of the Treasury.
4. Examinations for the purpose of selecting the persons whose names are to be entered on the register referred to will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time, as they may deem necessary, in the following subjects:—Hand-writing, orthography, arithmetic (elementary), copying manuscript, writing a simple letter.
5. The fee payable by all who attend these examinations will be 5s. each person.
6. The limits of age will be—For men writers, nineteen to thirty, except in the case of army pensioners, who will be eligible up to forty-five; for boy writers, thirteen to sixteen.
7. After their names have been placed upon the register, writers will be summoned for employment when, and for such time as, their services may be needed; the order in which they may be employed and the departments to which they may be assigned being determined on each occasion by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Applicants under the above regulations may present themselves for examination at this office, between the hours of ten a.m. and noon, on any Thursday or Friday in the months of August and September. The number of writers to be entered on the register will, for the present, be about forty—viz., about twenty men and about twenty boys; but this number will be enlarged or diminished as circumstances may require. Each candidate will be informed, by letter, of the result of his examination. If successful, he will be required to furnish evidence of his age and health, and to give satisfactory references as to his character.

The minimum rate of pay to writers will be 5s. per day to men and 12s. per week to boys.

Lord Eliot, eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans, is to be raised to the House of Lords, where he will sit for the hereditary barony of Eliot.

The *Morning Star*, with coals from Liverpool to Aden, grounded in the Red Sea, and while the crew were engaged in heaving her off a number of natives boarded the ship, plundered the cabin, and murdered the steward. The English Consul at Aden is making every endeavour to have the perpetrators of the outrage captured.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

On the appearance of the evening papers of Friday last, giving in large type the declaration which the Minister of the Interior had made that afternoon in the Corps Législatif, to the effect that the army of the Crown Prince, after a repose of several days, had resumed its march upon Paris, the entire population of the capital appeared for the first time to realise the extent of the danger that menaced them. The belief that the Government had been studiously suppressing news for days past caused everyone to feel convinced the peril was nearer at hand than it really was, and next day people prepared for a hurried flight or set about laying in stores of provisions, in case Paris should be invested by the enemy, whose arrival, or, at any rate, the arrival of the advanced guard, composed of the conventional four uhlans, by way of the Route d'Allemagne at Pantin, was predicted for the ensuing Monday morning. Thousands of people congregated at the Prefecture of Police where they had to wait all day before they could get their passports visés, a necessary formality before they would be permitted to leave Paris. The number of persons, however, who left the capital of their own accord and those who were sent out of it on the plea of ridding Paris of all "superfluous mouths" in view of the approaching siege amounted only to a percentage of those who sought refuge within the walls of the fortifications against the advancing Prussians. For miles round Paris long strings of carts and vans crammed with furniture, and waggons laden with corn and flour and all kinds of agricultural produce, might be seen making their way to the city barriers, and struggling to cross the rude wooden platforms thrown over the moat, and to effect an entrance through the narrow opening of the fortifications destined for the score or so of drawbridges which, when raised, are to shut out Paris from the rest of the world—who shall say for how long?

A week has almost elapsed since M. Chevreau's declaration, and we have been told that the Crown Prince's advance was only a feint to deceive Marshal M'Mahon; still the inhabitants of the environs continue to flock into Paris, accompanied now, however, by droves of sheep and cattle, which are being installed as they arrive in the Bois de Boulogne and other open spaces, in the sheds of the Villette cattle market, and in the unoccupied stables of the various cavalry barracks, as a reserve supply of animal food, in case the city becomes invested. Considerable quantities of flour and grain have been purchased by the Government, and agriculturists have been invited to deposit their stores in the municipal warehouses, free of all charge, while farmers in the environs of Paris have been warned that if they do not get in their standing crops and store them within the fortifications they will be burnt, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The fortifications are being worked at with energy, both by day and by night. The majority of entrances into Paris have been completely blocked up by heavy masonry, pierced with loopholes, embrasures have been made in the breastwork of the batteries, and some 800 cannon planted in position; casemates and mamelons have been constructed, and the ditch has been continued entirely round, except at two or three points, where it is crossed by the principal lines of railway; and, even in these places the excavations are being proceeded with to ensure the complete isolation of the capital the moment the near approach of the Prussians is signalled.

The proceedings of the Corps Législatif have not been of particular interest during the past week. One deputy proposed draughting the Garde Mobile into the regular army, a suggestion which was unanimously adopted; on a subsequent day another suggested that all citizens arming themselves with fowling-pieces and rifles, and wearing the national cockade, might be constituted regular belligerents, which was also agreed to. M. Ordinaire presented a petition with reference to indemnifying the sufferers from the Prussian invasion, and so repairing in some degree the evil done by M. Bonaparte, as he styled the Emperor, which caused the President to call him to order. It was after this incident that the Minister of the Interior made the declaration respecting the advance on Paris of the Crown Prince's army, to which we have already alluded, and which called forth numerous suggestions with reference to the provisioning and defence of the capital, to consider which the Chamber constituted itself in Secret Committee. The day following an extra million sterling, in addition to the million previously accorded, was voted unanimously for the benefit of the families of the Garde Mobile. Every day propositions were made with respect to the arming of the population en masse, and otherwise securing the national defence. The conduct of the Préfet of the Meurthe and of the Mayors of Châlons and Eprenay, who had failed, it was maintained, to receive the Prussians in a proper belligerent spirit, although the citizens under their control were destitute of arms, was brought under the notice of the Government, who subsequently announced that these functionaries had been dismissed from their posts. At Tuesday's sitting the Minister of Finance denied the truth of an absurd despatch which the *Figaro* of that morning had published in large type, announcing that no less than twenty armed vessels fitted out by German filibusters were about to leave various American ports to attack and pillage the undefended parts of the French coast. Certain deputies called the attention of the Ministry to the outrages to which Protestants are being subjected in various parts of France, at the instigation, it is said, of the Roman Catholic clergy, who persuade their ignorant flocks that all Protestants are necessarily Prussians at heart, and demanded that a judicial inquiry should be instituted. Before the sitting closed a law was passed empowering the Government to take possession of all arms and munitions of war in course of manufacture in France for foreign countries.

The ex-Prussian officer who was tried last week before a council of war, charged with being a spy, was shot at six o'clock on Saturday morning, in an inclosed court of the Ecole Militaire. He met his death with dignity and fortitude, and, according to the *Opinion Nationale*, admitted to the Protestant clergyman who attended him that he had a special mission from the Prussian Government. The same journal states that the name of Harth had been assumed by him.

A council of war has been engaged for several days in trying additional prisoners implicated in the recent affair at La Villette. Two more have been condemned to death, and others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, accompanied by hard labour.

On Sunday last an Anglo-American ambulance, fitted out principally at the expense of the English National Society for the Relief of the Wounded, left Paris for the seat of war, its first point of destination being Mezières. The English surgeon-in-chief attached to this ambulance is Dr. McCormack, Professor of Chemical Surgery at the Belfast Medical School, who has under him Drs. Franks and Blowitt, the former of whom acts as general manager and consulting physician. The

American element is represented by Dr. M. Sims, a surgeon of acknowledged repute, who has with him three other American surgeons. Upwards of a dozen assistant surgeons, English and American, and some twenty *infirmiers* accompany the expedition. The ambulance left the Palais de l'Industrie about five o'clock, and took the route of the principal boulevards to the Northern Railway station. Before its departure Count de Flavigny, president of the International Society for the Relief of the Wounded, addressed the surgeons assembled, assuring them of the gratitude of France for their co-operation, and complimenting them on the noble duty in which they were about to engage. Dr. Sims replied in suitable terms, and the procession, escorted by Count de Flavigny and Dr. Chenu, set forth, preceded by the flags of England, France, and the United States, which were borne by the wife and daughters of Dr. Sims. At several points along the line of route the ambulance was most enthusiastically greeted, and the lady standard-bearers came in for considerable applause. A sum, too, of no less than thirty thousand francs was collected on the way; large donations being especially received at the Jockey Club, the Washington Club, and the Grand Hotel.

SPAIN.

There has been a Carlist rising in the northern provinces, but it has proved a failure. The Carlists have been defeated wherever they were met with, and they fled to France, where, of course, they were disarmed. The insurrection, it is said, has wholly collapsed. The Governor of the Basque provinces, in a proclamation he issued, attributed the origin of the insurrection to sermons of the clergy.

HOLLAND.

The Government has laid a project of law before the Chambers introducing an income tax on all revenues above £33 in smaller towns, and £50 in larger towns. The amount levied is to be fixed annually by the legislative powers, and for 1870 is to be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all incomes exceeding the above-mentioned sums. On the other hand, all professional and trade licenses are to be done away with. These latter produced in 1869 about £280,000 of the £6,500,000, the amount of all the taxes.

GERMANY.

Sunday was a great day at Berlin, when the trophies taken from the French in the late battles had a public reception. There were cannon, mitrailleurs, and an eagle. The Queen herself came out in front of the palace to receive them. The weather was bright, the crowd enthusiastic, and there was great rejoicing.

Public opinion in Germany seems to be rapidly and strongly developing itself in favour of the wrenching of Alsace and Lorraine from France. The leading inhabitants of Berlin have held a meeting at which they agreed to memorialise the King to refuse to listen to foreign intervention in settling the terms of peace, and that feeling is echoed in several of the other large towns in the country.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It seems that the Czechs and the Germans in Austria are about making up their differences. There have been conciliatory deputations from the German and Czech Clubs. The latter went to the Germans and proposed that a committee composed of five members of each party should meet and endeavour to reconcile the differences of opinion which at present prevail on constitutional and national issues. This proposal has been accepted by the Germans, and it is probable that a reconciliation will be effected.

The death is reported, from Vienna, of Gustav von Struve, the well-known popular leader, who, during the German revolution, in connection with Frederick Hecker, Karl Blind, and others, placed himself at the head of repeated risings the object of which was the establishment of a Democratic Commonwealth on the Swiss principle. Originally of an aristocratic family, and holding a position in an Embassy at the Diet of Frankfurt, Struve sacrificed everything for his ideas. A great many works on public law, as well as a "Universal History," have issued from his pen. During the American War, having become an exile from his Fatherland, he fought, like Hecker, Sigel, and Schurz, on the side of the Union; and afterwards returned to Germany, devoting himself to literary pursuits.

GREECE.

The Queen was, on Tuesday, confined of a daughter, who received the name of Alexandra.

The English Government have demanded £10,000 sterling as indemnity for Mr. Lloyd's widow, and the Greek Government acceded to the indemnity in principle.

RUSSIA.

An order of the Grand Duke Nicholas announces that, after the termination of the manoeuvres at Krasnoe-Selo, the men of the Guard will receive furlough, as usual, to Sept. 15, in order that they may occupy themselves in free labour.

CANADA.

The Red River Expedition reached Fort Francis on Aug. 4. All well. Telegrams received from Fort Garry announce that advanced parties had reached Lake Winnipeg, and were expected at Fort Garry on Aug. 20.

We have favourable news from the Red River Settlement, or Manitoba, as it is now called. Riel, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation, in which he states that all political difficulties have been amicably settled, and that the British Government had generously conceded the claims of the settlers. At the date of the latest advices, the Provisional Government, with Riel at its head, was still in existence; but the direction of affairs was to be surrendered to Colonel Wolsely the moment he reached Fort Garry.

AUSTRALIA.

The scheme for assisting emigrants to Victoria has been settled. The Legislature have agreed to an annual grant of £65,000. The regulations for the application of the grant are generally the same as those formerly in force. The only persons who can obtain absolutely free passages are female domestic servants. All others must be nominated by their friends, and a portion of the passage-money, varying according to age from £1 to £8, must be paid for them.

Some fine country is reported to have been discovered to the north-west of Mount Margaret, in South Australia. There are two rivers abounding with fish, and a large extent of first-class pasture land, which is well watered.

The last and most terrible of the New South Wales bush-rangers, named Ward, and known as the "Thunderbolt," has been shot by a mounted policeman, after a long and daring day's ride through a wilderness where pursuer and pursued were the only human beings.

From April 1 to Aug. 27 the national revenue amounted to £24,232,648, or about three millions and a quarter short of the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £27,519,495. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,208,039.

THE WAR.

At the time of compiling our last weekly record of the progress of the campaign in France we could only say that Marshal M'Mahon, accompanied by the Emperor, after having abandoned the permanent camp near Châlons on Sunday, the 21st ult., on the approach of the Crown Prince of Prussia, had stopped but one day at Rheims. He left Rheims, with his army, on the Monday night, going in a north-eastern direction, along the railway which leads to Mezières, on the frontier towards Belgium. It was believed in Paris that this movement was designed to bring M'Mahon's army into communication with that of Marshal Bazaine, assuming it to be possible for Bazaine to extricate himself from the pressure of the two Prussian armies at Metz, those led by Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, under the command of the King of Prussia. But a glance at any map of France will show the difficulty of such a combination within a few days. From Rheims to Mezières is about sixty miles to the north-east; while the straight line from Rheims to Metz, a distance of more than one hundred miles, inclines rather to the south of due east; so that there is an interval of another one hundred miles, forming the third side of the triangle, between Metz and Mezières. It is true that there is a railway from Rheims to Mezières, and a railway also from Mezières to Thionville, seventeen miles north of Metz, passing through Montmédy; and it was reported last week that Marshal Bazaine had got away from Metz, and would be found at Montmédy. If M'Mahon expected, by using the railway, to get to Montmédy and form a junction with Bazaine, in order that their united forces might turn to confront the Prussian army between Metz and Thionville, or on the Meuse, or between Metz and Verdun, his plan might have been approved by success. But it was evidently a dangerous plan, since, by turning north-eastward, away from the plain of Châlons, he left the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, already proceeding westward from Bar-le-Duc, by St. Dizier and Vitry, towards the capital; and it was even doubly dangerous, in case of the Crown Prince desisting from his westward march, and turning northward to get into M'Mahon's rear as his front approached the other Prussian army on the Meuse. The success of the plan could only have been secured by extraordinary rapidity on the part of M'Mahon, and by the certainty of Bazaine's free action, jointly with him, so as to deal with Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz while the Crown Prince was to the south or west of Châlons. It now appears that these calculations have been wholly disappointed, and on Tuesday last, a week after leaving Rheims, M'Mahon sustained a defeat on the Meuse, near Sedan, between Mezières and Montmédy, which is probably the most fatal disaster that has yet befallen the arms of France.

The King of Prussia, with a portion of one of the two armies which had engaged that of Marshal Bazaine, near Metz, from the 14th to the 18th ult., left his former headquarters at Pont-à-Mousson, in the middle of last week, and joined hisson, the Crown Prince, who had fallen back to Ligny. They were evidently informed of the movement of M'Mahon's army from Châlons, and then again from Rheims, towards the north; and the Prussian Generals therefore concerted with each other, under the King and Moltke, how to cut off M'Mahon at once from Paris and from Bazaine. With this view, as it seems, one of the armies before Metz, which held the country between the Moselle and the Meuse, was sent north-west, towards Dun and Stenay on the Meuse, to meet the approach of M'Mahon; whilst the army of the Crown Prince, having passed Bar-le-Duc, turned to its right and made forced marches northwards, passing east of the empty French camp near Châlons, and following M'Mahon close in his rear. It is remarkable, however, that M'Mahon does not appear to have made use of the railway beyond Rethel, which is half way from Rheims to Mezières. He and the Emperor, with the army, left the young Prince Imperial at Rethel to go on by railway, while they betook themselves to the road leading through Vouziers, and thence crossing the Argonne—that very hilly and thickly-wooded district through which the Meuse flows from Verdun to Sedan. The Emperor, the Marshal, and the army were quite lost to the eyes of Europe when they had plunged into this wilderness, and nobody knew where they were. At length, news came to us of some fighting, on Saturday or Sunday last, in the neighbourhood of Stenay, which showed that a portion, at least, of M'Mahon's advanced guards had emerged from the defiles of the Argonne and come out upon the Meuse valley. We were told, however, that there was no sign of any forces of Marshal Bazaine in that region, so that the plan of combined action would prove a failure. This information has prepared us for the important event of the present week—the signal defeat of M'Mahon's whole army, on Tuesday last, and its pursuit by the victorious Prussians, close up to the Belgian frontier.

The place where this battle was fought is well ascertained, though no precise account of the engagement beyond what telegrams can afford had been published at the hour of our writing on Thursday. It was at Vaux, between Mouzon and Carignan (both which places may be found in our large Map issued on Aug. 6), that the armies finally encountered each other. Mouzon is a small town on the river Meuse, about twelve miles south-east of Sedan; the neighbouring town of Carignan is on a stream named the Chières, which runs beside the railway, very near the Belgian frontier. Beaumont, another place mentioned in these telegrams, is some miles further south, and on the other side of the Meuse—that is, the east side, or left bank, of that river. This, also, will be found in our large Map, which we hope readers have preserved.

The following is the official Prussian telegram, dated Buzancy, Aug. 30, Tuesday:—"The army of Marshal M'Mahon was attacked by us to-day, near Beaumont, and was defeated and driven back towards the Belgian frontier. The French encampments were captured and the French were pursued for miles, the pursuit only ceasing through the night coming on. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us has not yet been estimated, on account of the great extent of the battlefield." The Belgian journals publish a telegram from Florenville corroborating previous news as to the action of Carignan, but with further details. M'Mahon, it says, encamped, on Tuesday, on the heights of Vaux, advanced thence towards Montmédy, but was driven back to the point whence he started. Fighting commenced again at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, at Armigny, near the Belgian frontier. The Prussians were advancing and had entered Carignan. Marshal M'Mahon was returning to Sedan, where he might be hemmed in. The carnage had been terrible, and the population were flying, panic-stricken. The Prussians had captured four mitrailleuses.

The Queen of Prussia, at Berlin, on Wednesday evening, received the following telegram from the King, the date of which seems doubtful; it should, perhaps, be Aug. 31:—"Varennes, Aug. 30, (3.30 p.m.).—We won a victorious battle yesterday.

M'Mahon was beaten by the 4th and 12th Saxon and the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, and was driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. Twelve cannon and several thousand prisoners, together with a very large quantity of war material, are in our hands. Our losses are moderate. I am about to return to the battle-field to follow up the results of the victory. May God help us further, in His mercy, as He has done hitherto!"

FRENCH MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

One of our Illustrations, designed from a series of sketches taken by an Artist in Paris, represents the varieties of costume and personal appearance in the different corps of National Guards, Gardes Mobiles, town and country volunteers, pompiers, and other subsidiary defensive forces not attached to the regular army of France. Their individual peculiarities may be shown by referring to their positions in the groups of figures displayed. In the centre of our Engraving, the man sitting bareheaded at the table, with his rifle between his knees, is a rustic volunteer rifleman of the Vosges district, whose habits and temper, inspired by the manliest patriotic courage, are so vividly described in the Erckmann-Chatrain stories of 1814. Of the two men seated at the other little table, to the right hand, the gentleman in front, holding his cap on his crossed legs, and wearing a sword by his side, is a Parisian rifle volunteer; the other man at the same table, in a blue coat with large epaulettes, is a Garde Nationale Sédentaire—that is, a militia-man, bound only to local service. The provincial National Guard of the new formation is represented by a man standing in the foreground, towards the left of our Engraving, with his back and right shoulder turned to the spectator; he has no weapon, but wears a red scarf tied round his waist, and hanging down over the left hip; his dress is a short loose tunic, or rather shirt, of dark blue cloth, which descends only a few inches below his waist. The tall person to whom he is talking, and who wears a buckled belt over his broad red waistband, with a revolver and a short sword, is a Parisian volunteer of the francs-tireurs or éclaireurs, who are specially intended to lie in wait behind trees or in ditches, and to shoot down the advanced parties of the Prussian uhlans. The Provincial Volunteer Rifleman, prepared for a similar service, with his rifle slung over his right shoulder, is shown to the left of the National Guardsman; his head is covered, not with the kepi, or small military cap, but with a round wideawake hat. Among the figures in the rear our notice is attracted by three, wearing high brass helmets of the classical Roman shape; one of whom, in a blouse, with a buckled belt, stands between the two tables. These men are Sapeurs-Pompiers, or firemen, useful in time of peace to quench the devouring conflagration, and to rescue imperilled lives or goods, but trained to military exercises, and ready to meet the foe. The rural Pompiers are clad in the blouse, as we see; but the city Pompiers, from Orleans, has a tighter uniform, with a huge nodding plume on the crest of his helmet. In front of him, standing behind the central table with a cigar near his mouth, is one of the Gardes Mobiles of Paris; and the head of a provincial Garde Mobile looks over the Parisian's right shoulder. A sailor of the Imperial navy, brought up to Paris from Cherbourg to help in the fighting on land, with an officer of the fleet, is perceived behind the right-hand table. The other figures in the rear are a staff officer, with cocked hat; a field-hospital surgeon, whose cap is adorned with the red cross of the Société des Secours aux Blessés; and an hospital orderly. At the left-hand extremity is the familiar form of a douanier, or Customs' officer; and a National Guard in undress occupies the right-hand extreme post, as all these appear in our Illustration.

Lady Franklin, who had been absent from England for several months on a tour through the United States, including San Francisco and some of the Pacific ports, with the object of obtaining, if possible, a clue to the reported existence in the States of relics of the late Sir John Franklin, arrived in the Mersey, last Saturday, from New York, in the Cunard steamer Tripoli. Though over seventy years of age, Lady Franklin appeared in the enjoyment of tolerably good health.

The first meet for the season of the Devon and Somerset stag-hounds was, on Tuesday week, at Cloutsham, a picturesque part of Exmoor. The field was the largest ever known, and the spectators numbered many hundreds. The deer are very plentiful, and the hounds, of which Mr. Bissett is the master, are in excellent condition. The sport on the first day, although exciting, was not very successful, the scent not being good, on account of the drought and heat.

Sir George Stucley is of opinion that the real deficiency of the militia is in the scarcity of officers, and he endeavours to explain the cause of that deficiency, as it appears to him, after more than fifteen years' experience in command of a militia regiment (the Devon Artillery Militia). No political or social advantages arise, he says, from service in the militia. An officer must yearly be absent from his home for twenty-eight days' training—a period just long enough to make it very inconvenient for any gentleman occupied in civil life to accept a commission. No military advantages are given to militia officers over those of the yeomanry and volunteers. As a necessary consequence, commissions for the militia service are little in request, and the source whence officers can be selected are very limited. The hon. Baronet also expressed his opposition to Lord Elcho's proposal to exempt all volunteers from militia liabilities.

Captain Lodge has returned from China with his divers, after a successful expedition. The ship Hamilla Mitchell was lost in August, 1869, on the Leucoussa Rocks, near Shanghai, and Lloyd's agent, in his report, considered the cargo and treasure hopelessly lost, as the depth of water was so great and the position too dangerous for working. Captain Lodge, however, undertook the task, and left England, in March last, with two experienced divers—Messrs. R. Ridyard and William Penk, of Liverpool. The diving apparatus, on a new principle, and specially constructed for deep-sea diving, was supplied by Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, submarine engineers. Upon their arrival at Shanghai, Captain Lodge engaged the pilot-boat Maggie, and proceeded to search for the wreck. This operation had to be effected by means of a boat, as the larger vessel could not proceed so close to the high rocks. The diver at length, after a search in various depths, varying from 120 ft. to 145 ft., found the wreck, where the after part containing the treasure had rolled into deep water—viz., 23 fathoms or thereabouts. After some difficulty, Ridyard succeeded in obtaining access to the treasure-room, where he found that some of the dollars were lying in heaps, the worms having eaten the wood boxes so that they were completely idle. After four successful trips, the last of which proved the most advantageous, he having worked four hours consecutively under water, he sent up the contents of sixty-four boxes, and returned on deck quite exhausted from having worked so long at the great depth mentioned—a feat which was never performed by a diver before this occasion.

MARSHAL M'MAHON.

This distinguished French General, who commanded the 1st Corps d'Armée of the Emperor Napoleon's forces, stationed in the Vosges and Northern Alsace, at the extreme right of the line which they formed along the German frontier, at the beginning of the campaign, has been placed, since his defeat at Wörth, in command of the reserve army collected at Châlons, which he has led to the Meuse, as we now learn, in the hope of relieving the army under Marshal Bazaine. Marie Esme Patrick Maurice M'Mahon, as his name indicates, is a Frenchman partly of Irish race—a descendant of one of the ancient Celtic families, whose chieftains formerly reigned as princes over their own clans and districts, and whose representatives, in the seventeenth century, were deprived of their rank and their estates in Ireland because they opposed the governments of Cromwell and of William III. The M'Mahon family emigrated, like many others, to France, where they mingled their blood, by intermarriages, with the old nobility of their adopted country. The present Marshal, who was born in the year 1808, at Autun, or, according to another account, at Sully, first entered the service of France in 1825, as a member of the Military School of St. Cyr; and in 1830 was sent to Africa, where he took part in the Algerian wars. In 1832 we find him taking part in the siege of Antwerp, where he was acting as Aide-de-Camp to General Achard. He attained the rank of Captain in 1833; and, after holding the post of Aide-de-Camp to several Generals in Africa, he took part in the assault of Constantine, and in 1840 was presented to the rank of Major of the Infantry Chasseurs. In 1842 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion, in 1845 Colonel of the 41st Regiment of the Line, and in 1848 was promoted to the rank of a General of Brigade. When Marshal Canrobert was obliged



MARSHAL M'MAHON.

to return invalided from the Crimea, in 1855, General M'Mahon, who was then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed to the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved upon the final assault of Sebastopol, they assigned to General M'Mahon the task of carrying the works of the Malakoff. In reward of his brilliant success on this occasion he was made a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. General M'Mahon took a conspicuous part in the Lombard campaign of 1859, when he received a Marshal's bâton, and was created Duke of Magenta, in recognition of his important services in that battle. Amongst the romantic and sentimental incidents of the War of Italian Liberty, one of the most characteristic was General M'Mahon's triumphal entry, at the head of his troops, into the city of Milan; carrying on the pommel of his saddle, as he rode in on horseback, a little Italian child, whom he had picked up on the road. The enthusiastic Milanese wept for joy. He represented France officially at the coronation of the King of Prussia in November, 1861. In the following year he was nominated to the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée; and in 1864 was appointed Governor-General of Algeria. It may be remembered that, a year or two ago, the Marshal's name was brought somewhat prominently before the world in a controversy with a French Archbishop and Cardinal Cullen, in the course of which he asserted that the Irish poor were driven into acts of cannibalism during the famine of 1846—a statement which was refuted by the Cardinal. He has, nevertheless, been complimented by the "Nationalist," or anti-English faction in Ireland, with the gift of a highly-decorated sword of honour, and with an address testifying their enthusiastic admiration for his martial valour.



THE WAR: FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS, GARDES MOBILES, POMPIERS, AND VOLUNTEERS.



THE WAR: VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at 71, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the wife of James H. Cochrane, Esq., of Woodside, in the county of Cork, of a daughter.

On July 15, in the city of Mexico, the wife of William Cross-Buchanan, C.E., chief engineer Mexican Railway, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Lewisham, the wife of James A. P. Mackintosh, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., at the Church of St. Andrew, Westland-row, Dublin, by the Rev. Wm. Irwin, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Michael Doyle, P.P., James C. Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., J.P., of Merion-square, South Dublin, and Kilclogher, in the county of Galway, to Helena Mary, eldest daughter of Major Crean-Lynch, J.P., D.L., of Clogher House, Mayo, granddaughter of the late Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew, in the county of Galway.

On the 25th ult., at St. Andrew's, Watford, by the Rev. Thomas Harding, Vicar of Pexley, Kent, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Turing, Incumbent, the Rev. William Harding, Vicar of Hockley, Essex, to Emma Mary, fourth daughter of John Iliffe, Esq., Manor House, Watford.

On the 11th ult., at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, by the Rev. Charles King, Vicar of the Cathedral Church, Sarum, father of the bridegroom, Arthur Thomas King to Emily Marian, eldest daughter of William Lloyd, Esq., M.L.C., Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

At the Roman Catholic Church, St. Romain, and afterwards by the Rev. Mr. Knapp, British Chaplain, at the Protestant Church, St. Eloi, Rouen, Normandy, Count Albert Stanislas Leszcynski, son of Stanislas Leszcynski, of Poland, to Fanny Annie Beamish, daughter of John O'Meara Beamish, Esq.

DEATH.

On June 3, at Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand, Alfred Atkinson Hanson, formerly Lieutenant R.N., youngest son of George Hanson, Esq., of Little West Hatch, Chigwell, Essex, aged 37.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10.

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Henry John Coward, M.A., Rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf; 3.15 p.m.; the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., Canon in Residence, Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Rev. F. Garden, M.A., sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7.0 p.m.; the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

MONDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew's Day. Malta taken by General Pigot, 1800. James Wyatt, architect, died, 1813.

TUESDAY, 6.—The Great Plague of London at its height; weekly mortality, about 10,000, 1665. Wreck of the Forfarshire off the coast of Northumberland (many lives saved by Grace Darling and her father, in a small boat termed a coble), 1838.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—St. Eusebius, Bishop of Orleans. Flight of Francis II. from Naples (triumphal entry of Garibaldi), 1860. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Montreal, Canada, surrendered to the British by the French, 1760. British Museum reopens.

FRIDAY, 9.—The style of the United States of North America adopted, 1776. The Municipal Reform Act passed, 1835. Full moon, 10.12 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10.—Promulgation of the Senatus-Consultum, modifying the French Constitution, 1869. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 20	9 21	10 22	11 23	12 24	1 25	2 26

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
Ang.	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°	Miles. In.
24	29.848	61.2	45.4	58	5	52.1	70.4	NNW. NW. W.
25	29.924	58.7	41.3	55	6	49.3	66.7	NNW. NW.
26	29.821	56.2	41.5	60	6	52.3	64.7	NNW. N. NW.
27	29.893	56.4	42.8	63	6	44.6	68.6	WNW. W. SW.
28	29.855	55.5	41.5	62	3	53.5	69.7	WSW. WNW.
29	29.852	55.6	41.5	62	3	49.6	64.1	NNW. NW.
30	30.178	54.0	41.7	65	4	44.3	64.7	NNW. N. NNE.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.847	29.936	29.805	29.934	29.436	29.315	30.129
Temperature of Air	65.6°	61.4°	58.0°	58.9°	63.0°	57.6°	57.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	59.0°	52.1°	49.7°	52.8°	60.0°	49.5°	51.1°
Direction of Wind	WNW	NNW	NNW	W	WSW	NW	NNW

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

On and after the 1st of October next Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHILLING OPERAS.—MONDAY NEXT, BALLAD OPERAS, DRIDIN THE WATERMAN, AND NO SONG NO SUPPER. Tuesday, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Thursday, DER FREISCHUTZ. Stalls, 2s. 6d., for either Opera, now ready at the Palace.

THE WAR.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Immense success of HAMILTON'S CONTINENT.—Vivid representations of the Destruction of the Bridge of Kehl, Battle of Sauberg, &c. Magnificent scenes of Berlin and Paris. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

After a lull during which speculation as to the relative positions of the French Marshals and their antagonists has been indulged in to a bewildering extent, another tremendous blow has been struck by the Germans, and fortune has been faithful to their standards.

It was believed in Paris that Marshal M'Mahon was following out a plan of deep strategy; and though no one could precisely say what it was that the Marshal was expected to do, the Parisians found comfort in their belief, which was to a certain extent justified by the intentionally vague, but hopeful, language used by the War Minister. He thought it right to let it be supposed by the public that he was in possession of the most favourable news, and that something of the most gratifying kind would shortly be made known. It is not our business, still less is it our wish, to comment upon the system which is adopted by the French authorities. They may say that they know better than we do with whom they have to deal, and that the alternate administering of doses of hope and fear is best suited to the patient under their charge. They may consider that this is the best course, because it tends to stimulate all to the exertions which are required for the preparation of the defences of the capital. If such treatment seem to us empirical, and if we happen to think that it may be dangerous, at all events it is fair to the French Government to assume that they are acting with the best intentions. It is certain that the condition of mind of the general Parisian public has been more hopeful during the last week than for some time previously. Not only was M'Mahon "to do some great thing," but the German armies were to collapse by reason of their largeness and the consequent inability to find sustenance. Moreover, there were dim visions of action by Marshal Bazaine, and it was again and again said, though not officially, that there could be no doubt that the junction and co-operation of the two French armies, which assuredly number a very great force, might be daily expected, and was quite certain.

The anxiously-expected news has arrived, and it tells of two engagements. First in importance, as well as in date, was a battle fought near Beaumont (a place which will be seen in our large war map) seven or eight miles from Carignan, on the road to Buzancy. "M'Mahon," telegraphs the King, "was beaten and driven across the Meuse to Mouzon. Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much material have fallen into our hands." The Crown Prince of Saxony's army, reinforced, was the victorious force on this occasion. The other battle took place at Carignan, so far as we can make out, and it appears to have been begun by an attack on the French troops as they were moving from that place. It is said the Emperor was present. At the end the Germans were masters of Carignan, and the Emperor is represented as having retired to Sedan. There are rumours of battle having been resumed on Wednesday, but we are without further detail up to the time of writing. But, whatever the scheme of the brave M'Mahon may have been, it is clear that it is entirely frustrated; and, though it would be an insult to the soldiers of France to say that, while they are assembled in any considerable force, no feat of gallantry can make atonement for defects in leadership, it does not seem consistent with reason to assert that the game of M'Mahon can be retrieved.

One more obstacle, and perhaps the last, has thus been removed from the way of the Germans. It was not to be supposed that, under such a leader as Von Moltke (who, by-the-way, personally engages in the fray, and, spite of his seventy years, gallops up with all the fire of a young officer to tell the King of good news), the advance would be hastened by a moment until he felt that his course was cleared. He has cleared the course; and what next? It cannot be many days before that question is answered. Certain it is that there is no sign of hesitation on the side of the Germans, and that they sternly persist in their avowed resolve to inflict such chastisement upon France that she shall not again become the disturber of nations. Berlin marches upon Paris!

But there is as yet no show of fear in the gay and splendid capital. The authorities are ceaseless in their exertions to prepare the defences, and such of the citizens as disbelieve in the possibility of resistance had best be silent, for the mass is in no mood to be told the truths of war. What may be the result when it is known by the Parisians that M'Mahon has been routed, and that he can do nothing for the protection of the metropolis, we do not pretend to foretell; but it is not by any means improbable that the General in command of Paris may have to use the strong hand. But, if there are no signs of fear, there are symptoms of another sort; and, though we do not desire to exaggerate them, we cannot shut our eyes

to them. There are demonstrations of domestic hates which may be as dangerous to the nation as are the German legions. Imitations of the "Red Spectre" have been conjured up so often that he seems a myth; but it may be found that the real terror is not one of imagination. In the cities the "principles of the revolution," as they are called, have deep root, and their vitality is unquestionable. Already something fatally resembling a war of classes is proclaimed, and it must be promptly stamped out, or none may say how far that fire will spread or how fiercely it will roar. The capital is, as we have said, at present sufficiently calm and hopeful, and the friends of order there may be too strong for the revolutionists; but should German cannon be heard, those sounds may gather other thunderclouds than those of the atmosphere.

It is sad to have to record that Strasbourg is undergoing a fearful bombardment; and though we hear at the last moment that the thanks of the Legislature are given to the defenders, the resistance, if calculations be trustworthy, is hopeless, and therefore wrong, according to the rules of war no less than of humanity. The Bishop has done his best to protect the city and the glorious cathedral, but the German commander replies to the pastor's appeal that the cathedral shall be spared as far as possible, but that the inhabitants have only themselves to thank for whatever they may undergo. The force of artillery brought against Strasbourg must inevitably reduce it to ashes unless the Governor, Ulrich, surrenders, and one of the most splendid works of Christian art may be obliterated from Europe. Readers of this Journal have seen this architectural glory pictured too frequently not to be able to comprehend fully what cruel destruction may be caused by an erring shell. It would be of a piece with this unrighteous war that it should be marked by such an atrocity; but we will cling to the hope that the surrender may spare the age the humiliation which will attend the destruction of the Cathedral of Strasbourg. Later news may be found in another place, but the grand event of the week has thus been noted, and we leave Europe watching with feverish anxiety for the next act of the terrible drama.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues to reside at Balmoral Castle.

Upon the anniversary of the birthday of the lamented Prince Consort, yesterday (Friday) week, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, with all the servants and the tenantry of the Royal estate, assembled at the obelisk erected as a memorial to the Prince Consort, and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Louisa, drove round by Gairnside. Prince Arthur joined the Prince of Wales's shooting party.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Birkhall.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven out daily during the past week. Her Majesty has visited the Glassalt Shiel and other places of interest.

The Queen, with the Princesses, has also visited many of the dependants and tenantry upon the Royal estate. During last week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, visited Mr. and Mrs. Donald Clark, at their farm, Belliemore, near Aberarder. The Queen, with the Princesses, drove on the north side of the Dee, along the Aberarder road, to a point opposite the farm of Belliemore. Ponies, with a staff of gillies, were here in readiness from the castle, and her Majesty and the Royal party proceeded on horseback up the rugged hill road to the farmhouse. The Queen, after making a short stay, returned by the same route to the castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, Viscount Halifax, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Mr. A. B. Mitford have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed John Hampden Waller, Esq., late Lieutenant 28th Regiment, one of her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Major James Lowndes, resigned.

Prince Arthur passes his time shooting upon the moors.

Prince Leopold is able to take daily drives.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue to sojourn at Abergeldie Castle.

The Prince, with his guests, passes much of his time shooting upon the moors.

The Princess takes daily driving exercise around the neighbourhood of the castle, visiting various places of interest.

The Prince and Princess are expected to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle during the present month.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, where their Royal Highnesses had been on a visit to Lady Emily Foley, on Saturday last, upon their return to Malvern. The Prince and Princess arrived at Dunrobin Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, on Tuesday last.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Elvedon Hall, Norfolk, from Scotland.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has left Grimston Park, where she has been staying with Lord and Lady Londesborough, for Dupplin Castle, N.B., on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull.

The Duke of Leinster has left his residence on Carlton-House-terrace for Carton House, Maynooth.

The Duke of Abercorn arrived, on Tuesday, at his town residence in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, en route for Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne gave birth to a daughter, on Saturday last, at Bowood, Wilts. The Duchess of Abercorn has arrived on a visit to her Ladyship from Leamington.

Marquis and Marchioness Hamilton and the Earl and

Countess of Dalkeith are staying at Drumlanrig Castle Dumfriesshire.

The Marquis of Hertford returned to town from Paris, on Sunday, after attending the funeral of the late Marquis, on the previous day, at the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

Mr. Hastings and the Countess of Loudoun, accompanied by the Hon. Barbara Yelverton and Lady Flora Hastings, have left Donington Park for Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived at Chewton Priory, Somersetshire, from Duddroke, Essex.

The Earl of Roden has returned to town from a tour on the Continent.

Viscount Monck has arrived at Brown's Hotel from Charleville.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley are making a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for Minard Castle, near Ardrihaig, Argyshire.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., and Mrs. Bruce have arrived at the seat of Mr. Grant-Duff, M.P., Eden House, near Banff.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., arrived at his official residence at the Admiralty, on Monday, from Yorkshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Paker, Robert, to be Vicar of Newington, Sittingbourne.
Bunting, A.; Curate of St. Martin's, Leicester.
Colson, Charles; Vicar of Sandon, Huntingford.
Cubitt, C.; Curate; Vicar of Cropredy.
Flood, S., jun.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Leeds.
Fowkes, J. E. C.; Curate of All Cannings, near Devizes.
Hayley, Thomas; Curate of St. Marylebone.
Holford, John Henry; Perpetual Curate of Trinity, Gough-square.
Ireson, Henry Samuel; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary-le-Gill with St. James's, Barnoldswick-in-Craven.
Macphail, E. Whittinghall St. Maur; Rector of Plumpton, Northamptonshire.
Nicholls, Gregory; General Superintendent of Education and Chaplain at the Schools at Levensden, Woodside, Herts.
Paramore, James Dunlap; Curate of Homerton.
Pelle, Thomas Williamson, jun.; Curate of St. Paul's, South Hampstead.
Pilkington, Joseph Green; Incumbent of St. Mark's, Dalston.
Piper, John; Acting Colonial and Military Chaplain, Hong-Kong.
Robinson, Frederick Laud; Rector of Cranford St. Andrew's and St. John's, Northamptonshire.
Venn, W. C.; Curate of St. James-the-Less, Bethnal-green.
Wright, Arthur; Rural Dean of Candleshoe.

The Church Missionary society has received an anonymous donation of £4000.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, on Monday, was present at Priddy fair, in Somersetshire, and delivered an impressive sermon to a large and attentive assembly on the green.

The fine old church at Steyning, Sussex, has been further enriched by the addition of a handsome west window filled with stained glass, erected as a memorial to the late Dr. Charles Penfold Ingram by his numerous friends.

The chancel of the old parish church of Ilchester, Somerset, has been restored by the Rector, the Rev. William Buckler; and the east window is about to be filled with stained glass, the gift of Mr. Charles Harris.

Earl Percy, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of St. Peter's National Church Schools, North Shields, on Wednesday. The Duke of Northumberland not only gave the site, but has given the £200 required to level and otherwise put it in a fit state for building operations.

The Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hong-Kong, Colonial Chaplain and Chaplain to the Forces, has received, on leaving the colony—from the community, a free-passage ticket to Europe; from the choir of the cathedral, a pair of elegant silver cups and an address; from the master and matron and inmates of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, an inlaid Japanese cabinet with useful and ornamental Chinese curios inclosed.

F. Napier Browne, secretary to the executive committee of the fund for the completion of St. Paul's, has published a letter in which he says that in less than two months, and from only 200 subscribers, the appeal inviting the nation to complete its Cathedral of St. Paul has produced £32,000. With respect to the work which has been done, he says that as far as the cathedral itself is concerned the labours of the committee have been as yet merely preliminary. The committee consider that their primary object must be the collection of a sum of money sufficient to commence work on an extensive scale. £50,000 in hand would enable them to adopt comprehensive plans and enter at once upon their execution. The £32,000 is mainly the gift of the merchants in London; but, though still expecting the metropolis to do as it has done, and as it is well able to do—namely, to set a munificent example—the committee are far from thinking that such a national work should be left to London alone. They will deem their own duty undone until by every means in their power they have commended St. Paul's to the liberality of all Englishmen, at home or abroad.

At a special meeting of the Cardiff Town Council, held on Monday, a resolution was passed inviting the Royal Archaeological Society to hold their meeting next year in Cardiff.

Telegrams from Calcutta state that the appointment of Mr. Aitchison is confirmed, and that Mr. Forsyth's expedition to Yarkand is proceeding well.

A New York telegram states that Mr. Boutwell, the American Finance Secretary, has ordered the purchase of bonds to the amount of 7,000,000 dols., and the sale of 4,000,000 dols. worth of gold during September.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, it was resolved again to memorialise the Government to issue an Order in Council for the prohibition of the exports of munitions of war.

A few days ago Mr. Edward Collingwood, a distant relative of the naval hero of that name, died, in Tynemouth Union Workhouse, at the age of sixty-six. In early life Mr. Collingwood was in good circumstances.

Garibaldi has written a letter in which he protests against the refusal of the Italian Government to send troops to Rome. He thinks that the defeat of Louis Napoleon is a victory for all nations that have been betrayed, and a lesson for Italy which she will do well to put to heart.

Mr. Alexander Tackett, stationmaster at East Linton, near Dunbar, was run over, on Wednesday, by a North-Eastern express-train. Mr. Tackett had been holding a conversation with the driver of a goods-train, and was stepping across the north line to return to the station, when he was caught by the express. His body was dreadfully mutilated. He has left a widow and one child.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum was closed on Thursday. It will be reopened on Thursday next.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held, on Monday, in Cremorne-gardens. The attendance was large, and the amount realised will materially benefit the funds of the institution.

In the third week of August there were 127,650 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, in the proportion of 33,483 indoor paupers to 94,267 outdoor. This was a slight increase on the number in the same period of last year.

At a recent meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, a report was agreed to, in which provision was made for the enlargement of the House of Detention at a cost of £40,000. This, however, includes the purchase of the land and property adjoining the present gaol.

The executors of the late Mr. John Saunders, of St. Ann's Villa, Burnham, Somersetshire, have "appointed" to the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys £500, and a further sum of £1250 Three per Cent Reduced Bank Annuities, subject, however, to a life interest bequeathed by him.

Mr. Bowley, manager of the Crystal Palace, has fallen a victim to an unremitting attention to his duties. Last week he leaped from one of the river steam-boats into the Thames. A letter was found upon him in which he said he felt weak, ill, and thoroughly worn out; and that heart, hand, and energy were all gone. At the inquest it was proved that his mind had become overbalanced; and the jury found that he committed suicide while labouring under derangement.

Wednesday was appointed for the first sitting under the bankruptcy of The O'Donoghue, who sits in Parliament for the borough of Tralee. The liabilities are said not to exceed £2500. A feeling of regret was expressed on the part of several of the creditors that these proceedings had been taken; and the next sitting was fixed for Nov. 19, in order that in the meantime The O'Donoghue may be enabled to submit a proposal to his creditors with a view of annulling the bankruptcy.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, an old thief—a woman, we are sorry to say—was found guilty on a charge of robbery, but was recommended to mercy. "On what ground?" asked the Judge. "Because she has got a child," promptly replied the foreman. "I will now let you know a little about her," said the Judge; and thereupon he proceeded to read out a list of six previous convictions—all within a period of twelve years. Within that period the woman, who is only twenty-five years of age, had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude and sixteen months' imprisonment. The jury withdrew their recommendation, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The Rev. W. Conway, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster—a parish which has been described as a "London wilderness"—asks the authorities to enforce decency in the streets of this parish. Westminster, he adds, has long been the home of the beggars, tramps, and thieves of London; and, though vastly improved as compared with former times, the dregs of the metropolis are still draughted into this locality. There is also a lamentable insufficiency of house accommodation for the working classes. From the high charge of rent, few families can afford to occupy more than one room, and the marvel rather is that there is so much respectability among the people than that there is so little. He appeals for money, but more especially for the personal service of devoted Christian people, who will assist in domiciliary visitation.

Upwards of 50,000 persons attended the annual fête of the National Temperance League at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. Excursion-trains brought up visitors from about 900 different towns and villages in the country. At one o'clock there was a meeting in the concert-room, at which Mr. S. Bowley, President of the League, took the chair; and speeches were delivered by Mr. Ashworth, of Rochdale, Mr. George Cruikshank, the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and other gentlemen. Afterwards 5000 children, members of the Band of Hope, marched in procession, with banners and music, along the terraces and through the building to the great orchestra, where they sang a selection of hymns and choruses in praise of temperance. A balloon ascent and the playing of the great fountains were also part of the day's programme. Collecting-boxes were placed in different parts of the building and grounds to receive subscriptions in aid of the sick and wounded in the French and Prussian armies.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards were granted to the crews of the Banff, New Brighton, and Cleethorpes life-boats for saving the crews of the following wrecked vessels:—brig Regina, of Swinemunde, nine men saved; flat Ratcliff, of Liverpool, five; smack Jan Wilhelmina, of Niendiep, two; and brig Hope, of Jersey, nine. Various rewards were likewise voted to the crews of shore-boats for putting off from our coasts on the occasion of shipwrecks and saving life. Payments to the amount of £2500 had been made on different life-boat establishments during the past two months. The Independent Order of Foresters (M.U.) had recently sent the society £50 as their contribution for the past year, towards the maintenance of their life-boat, stationed at Cleethorpes, which has since been instrumental in saving the lives of two shipwrecked crews. The late Mr. Charles Lloyd, of Kennington, who had passed his earlier days at sea, and who had been preserved from drowning upon nine occasions, had bequeathed the sum of £500 to the institution to defray the cost of a life-boat. New life-boats had been sent by the institution, during the past month, to Seaham, in the county of Durham; and to Banff, N.B. At both these places demonstrations had been arranged to take place on the occasion of the first launch of the boats; and, in addition, the Seaham life-boat had been publicly exhibited, en route to its station at Harrogate—its cost having been contributed to the society through the indefatigable exertions of the Misses Carter, of that town. It was decided to form a new life-boat station at the mouth of the Boyne, in Ireland. Reports having been read from Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector, of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast, the proceedings terminated.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, on Wednesday, it was resolved to request the Education Department to give permission for the election of a school board.

An association of gentlemen connected with Inverness and its neighbourhood, presided over by Colonel Fraser Tyler, is now engaged in getting up an honorary testimonial to Mr. Robert Carruthers, of that town, for his services to the local interests, as well as to the Liberal cause in Scotland, and for his valuable contributions to literature during a long and useful life.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The suggestion which I made that some statement should emanate from Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay in reference to the way in which the Sick and Wounded Fund is being applied appeared simultaneously with a letter from that gentleman, who supplied exactly the sort of information which I supposed the public to desire. As everyone will have read that letter, and a subsequent one, I need not summarise them. It is clear that the fund is being expended in the most impartial and satisfactory manner, and that the assistance of England is gratefully received by both armies. I am glad to see that the subscriptions have largely increased; but they are still far from what they ought to be. The combatants are fearfully zealous in supplying new objects for our charity. Perhaps I may recall a curious old story heard in my earliest youth? There was an able but very red-hot Scotch divine, who wrote a book called "Dialogues of Devils"—a Handbook of Calvinism. Once he preached a sermon from the exquisite text, "There was a new song in heaven." One might have thought that such a theme would have suggested something of love and of consolation. Not at all. He touched slightly on the heavenly song, but immediately proceeded to argue, with much greater zest, that if there were a new song in heaven, there must have been a new shriek—elsewhere; and on this he had a lava-flood of rhetoric to pour forth. Even this savage story—which is true—may be turned to account. Let us reverse the order of idea, and when we read of a day of fresh horrors of battle, let there be a fresh rush to aid the good Samaritans.

Of course, the first object of a regatta (at least, of such regattas as one witnesses at Margate, Ramsgate, and like places) is to put money into the tills of the class so frightfully denounced at the Crystal Palace the other day as the originators of all the evils in the world, the present war included. Doubtless, the publican is the great gainer by the regatta. But it illustrates the excessive gratitude of the public for any sort of amusement, or what it agrees to call amusement. Anything much more stupid than the legitimate portions of such proceedings can hardly be conceived—in fact, the sailing and rowing are regarded with a most listless gaze, if at all; but what are called "other entertainments" are decidedly popular. Thousands congregate to behold these, and the most refined holiday-makers do not disdain to take seats at shaded windows overlooking the arena, and to watch through opera-glasses a performance to which no very high place either in the athletic or the intellectual scale can be accorded. I had the happiness of beholding such a sight, the other day, in Ramsgate harbour. The spectators, massed on the quays, crowded in barges, clustering in small boats, and swarming on masts, did make a good show; and the cool, green, sparkling water was pleasant to gaze on. But the feats which assembled us in our thousands may not have been very dignified. There was a big barge, with a large, well-greased mast thrust out horizontally, and at the end of the mast was a box looking like a huge rat-trap, with the door closed and the lever ready to be smitten down. On to this mast there went forth a number of athletes, sparingly but decorously clothed, and each tried his skill in getting at the trap. One bold fellow made a rush, one paced slowly, one balanced himself with painful art, scarcely advancing an inch at a time. But success was to none. "Come he slow or come he fast," his nude feet revolved on the lubricated wood, and splash he went down into the sea-water, amid the roars of the thousands. The variety of tumbling was noteworthy—some men dropped instantly and headlong, some tried to catch at the mast and fell all abroad, and some went over nobly, when we thought that they had triumphed. Long was the contest, and we began to know one rival from another by the respective styles, and to bet on our favourite. At last, when a good deal of the grease had been rubbed away, one daring spirit made his rush, *nec temere nec timide*, and his hand struck the trap lever. The door rose, and into the sea fell, stern foremost, a little pig! I suppose the animal must have had his own opinion of the persons who shut him up in a dark box for hours, and then suddenly sent him into the deeps; but if he made any utterances they were drowned in our frantic shouts. He fell, but was instantly dived after and brought tenderly aboard the barge; and was, I believe, exhibited about the town afterwards, the victor's trophy. Then we had cooling drinks, and thought we would stroll home for dinner. This was on Tuesday afternoon. Look at the War News and see how it was spent by other thousands, who might have been enjoying harmless fooleries of their own.

Another burglar has been captured and identified by means of his photograph. I do not wonder that the criminal order has a hatred for this achievement of science; and one might wonder that in a vengeful moment, and under certain inspiration, the show-stands of some cheap photographer in some low neighbourhood are not dashed down by a fiery ex-prisoner, mindful of what the art had done for him. A correspondent sent me a carte the other day in which a grim and savage fellow was shown as he appeared struggling in the arms of three or four stout officers, who were forcing him into a position in which to be taken, and he was using his facial muscles to produce as much distortion as possible, in order to defeat the artist, who, however, had evidently been too much for him, the grim and twisted cheek by no means altering the likeness. I think I read that some magistrates, in a penny-wise spirit, had grudging the expense of the gaol photographer, but I do not like to believe in such stupidity. When the offender who has been thus identified looks next at the centre of the solar system I think he may be excused for imitating the Corsair—"and he cursed that sun."

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* I saw something which is particularly interesting to all gentlemen who edit newspapers. A writer sent a poem to an American editor. It was rejected, and not returned. The poet brought an action, and a judge held that the editor was liable for damages. I do not suppose that this decision would be upheld by a superior court; but should it be found good American law it will probably be good English law, and, in that case, the editors of our journals must proceed upon a new system. At present, if a volunteer sends a manuscript or a drawing, there is an end of the matter. It is sent *suo periculo*. If rejected,

There yawns the basket—yonder glows the flame.

But if a man is, uninvited, to thrust his wares upon an editor, and the latter, or accident, destroys them, and the sender is to have a claim to compensation, a fresh rule must be laid down, and it will be a simple one. No volunteer contribution will be taken in. But the proposition of the American Judge appears to be outrageous. Suppose a fishmonger should leave mackerel, unordered, with your cook, who has her own fishes in hand, and he should depart, is she to send the mackerel back as soon as she understands that they have not come by your orders; and if she does not, and they become as useless as most volunteer contributions, are you to pay for them? This looks "very like a mackerel."



THE WAR: FRENCH INFANTRY.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN INFANTRY.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

In this week's Number of our Journal we present a number of Illustrations of the War, continuing the series which was begun in the first week of actual hostilities, and which has been supplied by our Special Artists at the French and Prussian head-quarters, as well as by contributions from several French artists, and from various other sources.

Our Map of the Environs of Paris, showing the enceinte of its fortifications and the detached forts which stand at intervals around the city, will assist the reader to comprehend the descriptive account given in another page. Two or three sketches are engraved, also to illustrate this subject, which show the workmen at one of the barriers, or gates of Paris, employed in cutting a deep trench across the public road to complete or extend the fosse beneath the ramparts, which is now to be passed by a temporary drawbridge; whilst a barricade, formed of huge stones and of sacks filled with earth or cement, is piled up against the iron railing of the gate.

Next to the preparations against an expected siege of Paris, the defence of Metz, till another great battle has been fought with decisive results, must be regarded as the most important point. We refer to the large Engraving in this Number, which gives a general view of the whole city and of some of its fortifications, explained in a separate article. The Prussians, having now formally commenced the siege, are opening trenches to cover their approach to the ramparts, and have sent to Germany for their heavy guns. They are constructing a short line of railway from Remilly, a few miles beyond Metz, on the St. Avold and Forbach line, by which they will convey their supplies half round the city, at a safe distance from the fire of its forts.

The siege of Strasbourg is another highly-interesting point in the military operations. We present, at page 241, a Plan of that fortified city, with a brief explanation of its topography. The next place to which attention is directed by one of our Illustrations is the mountain fortress of Phalsbourg, or Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, still besieged by the Wurtemberg troops detached from the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. This is the place whose resistance after the battle of Wörth turned the Crown Prince's army off the best road to Lorraine, compelling him to march, by a rougher and more roundabout way, through another pass of the Vosges highlands. Phalsbourg is a third-class fortress, fortified in the sixteenth century by the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, ceded to France in the seventeenth century, and surrounded by regular works by Vauban. Its two blockades, by the Allies, in 1814-15, have made it famous. Messrs. Erckmann and Chatrian have made it popular by their jointly-written historical novels "Le Conscrit," "L'Invasion," and "Le Blocus," from one of which we translate the following description:—

"Phalsbourg is a small fortified town upon the high road from Strasbourg to Paris, overlooking the hill of Saverne, and commanding the mountain defiles of the upper Barr, the Roche Plate, the Bonne Fontaine, and the Graufthal. Its bastions, demilunes, and advanced outworks extend in zigzag lines over a rocky platform. From a distance the walls appear so low that one might expect to stride over them, but on approaching nearer one is stopped by the moat, 100 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep, beyond which are the grim ramparts, cut out of the solid rock. The buildings of the town are concealed behind the glacis, all except the churches, the Townhall, and the gate-houses, with their fronts shaped like a mitre, erected at the two entrances, named the Porte de France and the Porte d'Allemagne, with the tall shafts of the two powder-mills. Such is the little town of Phalsbourg, which is not without a certain grandeur of appearance, and is especially imposing when one first crosses the drawbridge and enters by the deep and massive gateway, defended by an iron portcullis and chevaux-de-frise. Inside the town, the houses are built in streets laid out with much regularity; they are low-roofed, but well constructed of hewn stone. The whole place has a military aspect."

The French garrison in Phalsbourg, commanded by General Talhouet, has made a stout resistance since the 14th inst., when the town was cannonaded, in passing, by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Our Special Artist, who accompanies the march of that army, sends us a sketch of the scene from a hillock behind the village of Zilling, when the Prussian field batteries opened fire. Some of the houses of the town were burned by the shells, but the guns were too light to make any breach in the ramparts.

The example of Phalsbourg has been followed by Toul, a small town of Lorraine, not far west of Nancy, on the railway to Paris, where the garrison, consisting partly of National Guards, has withstood repeated attacks, with a bombardment on the 16th ult. We give a view of the town, which is agreeably situated on the Moselle, and contains a population of 7000 or 8000. The church of St. Etienne, formerly a cathedral, is a fine edifice, begun in the thirteenth century; but the west front and portal, of remarkable beauty, were constructed in 1447. The railway-bridges and canal-works at this place are remarkable for engineering skill. The town is surrounded by vineyards, gardens, and orchards of fruit-trees.

Two page Engravings, placed opposite to each other, represent the uniforms and general aspect of the soldiers of different infantry corps in the French and Prussian armies. The bearded Zouave, in his half Oriental dress, enormous trousers, light loose jacket, and Moorish fez, sits talking volubly to a soldier of a Line regiment, whose back is burdened with the knapsack, cartouche-box, havresac, cooking-pan, dish, cup, and sections of tent-canvas and tent-poles, which belong to his heavy-marching equipment. The best thing in the attire of these French troops is their foot-gear, which consists of a strong but easy-fitting shoe, kept on the foot by a flexible leather gaiter, with a strap underneath. The gaiter is quickly fastened or unfastened, and when it is taken off the shoe feels like a slipper, giving perfect rest to the instep and ankle. This is found much better than any kind of boot, and the mud which gets into the gaiter is washed off in a moment. Several varieties of light troops are represented behind, with the redoubtable Turco, a native of Algeria, swarthy almost to blackness in face, and wearing the Moslem turban on his head. In the group of Prussian infantry soldiers, those of the Line, with their helmets topped by a brass spike, are distinguishable from the artillery and Royal Guard. Another Engraving, at page 232, shows the varieties of French militia, volunteer sharpshooters, and other defensive forces, not belonging to the regular army, now assembled in Paris. These we have separately described.

The other subjects chosen for Illustrations this week seem either to need no explanation or have been made familiar by previous descriptions. Such are, the view in the town of Luneville, with the temporary head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia; the sketch of a party of Prussian lancers, on their return from a foraging excursion, with a wagon-load of provisions; the French camp at Gravelotte, near Metz, on the Monday, Aug. 15, when the army of Marshal Bazaine was commencing its attempt to retreat along the road to Verdun; the visit of the Emperor to the camp at Châlons, two days afterwards; and the

arrival of some wounded cavalry soldiers in Paris. The manner in which the German army led by the Crown Prince of Prussia moves onward through France is well described in the following extracts from a special correspondent's letter:—"There are the light cavalry, the dragoons, and lancers scattered over the country in our front. Then come bodies of infantry, supported by guns, and at a good distance from the front comes the head-quarters itself, with its field telegraph and post-office—a perfect centre of military civilisation. The peasants are very curious to see the great people of the army ride forth, and gather by hundreds at the wayside. We have fancied ourselves following this gay troop of horsemen for which all make way. Let us pass on through the village, and look round us as we come into the open country. Those men under the trees yonder are lancers watching the field telegraph. That dark mass of horses and waggons creeping along the road is a column of ammunition moving towards the front. There are the sutlers' carts following the army resolutely wherever it may go; and there are the peasants, pressed into the service with their cattle, bringing loads of hay for the cavalry horses. It is not quite what we should wish for ourselves, the being pressed into a service, even for the pay which the men will get. But such is war, and they may think themselves lucky to be no worse off. They are not afraid of their invaders—at least, not very much afraid—as we see by those peasant girls who stand chatting with the drivers of the artillery-waggons. Nevertheless, we would rather not be invaded ourselves; and we will take the point of view of mere abstractions, of shadows gliding along the road. Forward from village to village; forward from one column to another; we glide to the front and find the lancer outposts approaching the enemy with care. They look sharply about them. It is no joking matter to be shot through the head; and behind that clump of trees, just in front of them, they have a glimpse of French uniforms. Very cautiously they advance. Now we see the Frenchmen slowly winding their way up an opposite hill, and in ten minutes more the lancers are in the village below. They want food, they want forage for their horses, they ask eagerly after liquor of any sort. But when we think of Old World wars this first arrival of the invaders seems a mild affair. The staff need not be ashamed to ride to the front, for they will discover little more than small annexations of food and drink to charge against their advanced guard. It is a war in which there is no wish to deal harshly with the country people."

"I will give you," says another letter, "a description of how the Prussian army bivouacs on the march. A Prussian regiment of infantry is composed of three battalions, each battalion has four companies, and each company is supposed to be 250 strong. The regiment has one Colonel, and each battalion is commanded by a Major and Adjutant. When the regiment is halted the arms are piled, the battalions being drawn up in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance; the men then take off their helmets, and each man places his helmet on his rifle, which acts as an effectual protection from any wet getting down the barrel; the companies then break off by subdivisions to the right and left of their arms, the knapsacks are placed in a row, the camp kettles taken off, and the fatigue squad falls out from each company to draw water. Meantime the remainder dig small, oblong holes in the ground for their fires; a couple of sticks at each end, and another resting across, completes the simple but practical arrangement. On this stick hangs the camp kettles, generally speaking by twos—one for the potatoes, and the other for the soup and meat. At night big fires are got to burn, and, if near a wood, screens of boughs are erected to protect the men. Their cloaks are then spread upon the ground, and in ten minutes the bivouac is complete. As I write this, I have 300,000 men encamped around me, and all in the same way. The officers—with the exception of the commanders, who have tents—are exactly on the same footing as the men, and quite as much exposed. Upon coming to the ground where it is intended to halt for the night, the officers commanding battalions tell off an officer and twelve men to bring up provisions for the troops. There is no pillaging of the villages permitted; the strictest orders protect the inhabitants everywhere, although it is difficult to prevent the cavalry from making free quarters of every village they come to, inasmuch as they are in the advance of every column of troops. It seems hard that in a conquered country one is not allowed to dig the potatoes; but the General's order is strict, and a speedy punishment awaits the offender."

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of explaining the arrangements for the approaching Social Science Congress in that town. The Mayor presided. After speeches delivered by Mr. Pears, Mr. Stevenson, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Harle, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., one of the local secretaries, gave an outline of the week's programme.

The Congress will assemble on Sept. 21, on the evening of which day the president, the Duke of Northumberland, will deliver an inaugural address.

On the following morning (Thursday) the chairman of the council, Mr. G. W. Hastings, will give an address in the Townhall; after which the business of the several departments will be proceeded with, the special questions being first dealt with. In the evening a soirée will be held in the Central Exchange, which will be open to associates as well as members.

On the Friday morning Lord Neaves, the eminent Scotch Judge, and president of the department of jurisprudence, will deliver an address; the sections will continue their deliberations; and in the evening a meeting will be held in the Townhall, at which working people are expected to attend in greater numbers than they were able to do at any of the other meetings.

On Saturday, besides an address by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and the business of the sections, an excursion will be made to the Roman Wall, under the charge of Mr. Clayton and Dr. Bruce.

On the Monday morning Mr. Robert Rawlinson, president of the health department, will give an address. In the evening the advocates of temperance principles will have an opportunity of expounding their doctrines. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is expected to take the chair, and the meeting, which is to be held in the Townhall, will be addressed by many advocates of the cause—among others, Sir John Bowring. The meeting is in no way connected with the association, but the Temperance Association take advantage of the presence of the social reformers to enforce their opinions, believing that the propagation of those opinions will tend to the promotion of social science.

Sir William Armstrong will give an address on Tuesday morning, after which the departments will hold their closing sittings.

Wednesday will be devoted to the concluding general meeting and to an excursion to Alnwick, and another down the river.

During the meeting there will be a ladies' meeting, over which Lady Bowring will preside, when subjects affecting the rights and privileges of women will be discussed.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Her Majesty the Queen has forwarded, through the central committee of the Society for Aiding the Sick and Wounded in War, two large packages of useful materials for the benefit of the sufferers among the French and German soldiers.

The intended exhibition of works of art by German artists and others, which is to open on the 26th inst., at the gallery of the New British Institution, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Germans killed in the war, has been placed under the patronage of the Ambassadors of the North German Confederation and Bavaria. The invitation of the committee for gratuitous contributions is, we understand, meeting with a liberal response from English artists and owners of works of art, as well as from German artists; and the subscription list opened in connection with the exhibition shows a handsome commencement.

Mrs. Georgina Max Müller, of Oxford, the wife of the great German scholar of that name, has commenced a subscription in aid of the wounded at the seat of war. The appeal of Mrs. Müller has been met with contributions of money, lint, bandages, linen, shirts, &c., by the University, city, and county of Oxford. The Mayoress of Oxford (Mrs. Hughes) and the wife of Dr. Acland have also undertaken to receive donations without respect to nationality.

Certain French gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, under the title of the "Souscription Française en Angleterre," for the purpose, their prospectus explains, of "sending remittances to the best international and national societies in France for the relief of wounded soldiers." Subscriptions will be received by the members of the committee only, and at the offices of Messrs. C. Devaux and Co., 62, King William-street, to whom cheques and post-office orders are to be made payable.

Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, of New Bond-street, state that their appeal on behalf of the wounded French soldiers has been most liberally responded to. They now desire to inform the public that they undertake to pack and transmit parcels of lint, cotton wool, confitures, comestibles, preserves, pale ale, and every article considered useful in such cases.

The committee of the National Society have published a list of articles suitable to be sent to the sick and wounded. They state that committees in provincial towns and firms presenting goods might retain the stores, advising the central committee by invoice.

The amount of subscriptions in money alone received at the central office and at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s bank has reached £50,000, and money pours in fast. Letters from both French and German head-quarters are being continually received, saying that, in spite of what the society has been able to do, much more remains to be done, so fearful and fatal are the results of the various engagements fought as yet.

Colonel Loyd Lindsay, secretary to the National Society, writes that at the close of this week there will be forty surgeons on the field or in the hospitals serving under the red cross. The condition of the French wounded accumulated at Luxembourg is described as terrible. The assistance to be given to the wounded from Luxembourg will be chiefly to the French, who are abandoned by their fellow-countrymen.

Several provincial meetings have been held to raise funds for the relief of the wounded. A large committee has been formed in Glasgow to collect subscriptions on behalf of the wounded in the French and German armies. In three days the sum of £1345 has been subscribed, and £500 has been spent as follows:—On the purchase of surgical instruments and chloroform, £200; Liebig's extract of meat, £100; water-beds and air-cushions, £100; shirting and flannels, £100. At a meeting of the general committee, held on Monday, the sub-committee were authorised to expend another £500 in the purchase of similar necessities.

The general public subscription opened at a town's meeting in Liverpool, on Thursday week, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of French and German sick and wounded in the war is making satisfactory progress, more than £2100 having been already received or promised.

Messrs. G. G. Sandeman and Co. have contributed to the above fund the sum of £100 and a pipe of port wine; and Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-on-Trent, have forwarded a donation of 100 gs.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Mr. Auberon Herbert, M.P., and Mr. Winterbotham, M.P., were seen recently at Nancy, with their badges on their arms, preparing for their work as brothers of charity. They travel with a train of hospital supplies under Count Golz, and along with them are eleven sisters of charity and deaconesses. They have had some amusing adventures on their way, have been arrested by both sides, have had odd lodgings and adventures, and have passed over the recent battle-fields in the Crown Prince's track.

Marshal Saldanha has been appointed Portuguese Ambassador to our Court.

Mr. S. D. Harrison has been elected president, Mr. James Wenman vice-president, and Mr. N. B. Grover treasurer of the New Cotton Exchange, just opened at New York.

The Registrar-General for Ireland computes that, during the quarter ending June 30 last, the population of that country has undergone a decrease of 17,808. The total population is now placed at about five millions and a quarter.

The members of the Calpe Hunt and officers of the garrison of Gibraltar have forwarded to Colonel Barnard Hankey, 83rd Regiment, to Poona, a remarkably handsome silver claret-jug, a silver saddle-flask, and a silver horn, in recognition of successful mastership during the last three seasons.

The Board of Trade returns for July present some slight indications of the influence of the declaration of war, which occurred at the end of the first fortnight. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is a diminution of only about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the declared value of our exportations, but in several branches of manufacture there are evidences of a check having been experienced. The chief falling off has been in the woollen trade, woollen yarn showing a decrease of 34 per cent in value, and woollen manufactures a decrease of 16 per cent in value and 25 per cent in quantity. A diminution is also shown of 15 per cent in earthenware, 10 per cent in haberdashery, and 6 per cent in machinery. On the other hand, there was an increase of 1 per cent in the shipments of coal, 1 per cent in hardware, 2 per cent in linen manufactures, 14 per cent in silk manufactures, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in iron manufactures. In the various articles classed as miscellaneous there has also been an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. With regard to the importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of wheat were 2,878,873 cwt., or 30 per cent less than in July, 1869, but there was a considerable increase in those of barley and oats. Of cotton, owing to augmented supplies of American, the arrivals were 985,229 cwt., an increase of 30 per cent on those of July, 1869. The total declared value of our exports for the seven months ended July 31 was £114,455,872, showing an increase of 5 per cent on the same period of 1869, and of 14 per cent on 1868.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Last week's record of this celebration necessarily terminated with a notice of the second morning performance. That of the third day (Thursday) in the cathedral was of special interest, having included the seldom-heard fragments of "Christus," an unfinished oratorio by Mendelssohn, one of the many works published after his death, which took place (in 1847) while he was earnestly occupied in the composition of this and of his grand opera "Loreley," of which also but detached portions were completed. Many noble schemes, some commenced, others only projected in imagination, were unfulfilled, owing to this untimely fate, which doubtless deprived the world of a third oratorio worthy of companionship with "St. Paul" and "Elijah." The portions of "Christus" left completed are a trio for tenor and two basses, and seven choruses, with a closing chorale. The first-named movement, in which the wise men seek the birthplace of the Saviour, is full of calm beauty, with a gently-murmuring under-current of accompaniment for violoncellos and tenors. The finest of all the choral pieces is that in which the question of the wise men is answered, "There shall a star from Jacob come forth," in which flowing melodic phrases for each division of the choir are alternated and combined with a free command of scientific resources—indicated rather than obtruded—that none but a great master can acquire. Although less ample in development, being little more than brief interjectional passages, there is much to admire in the dramatic energy and passion of the choruses "This man we have found," "He stirreth up the Jews," "Away with Jesus," and the vengeful cry of "Crucify Him!"—all so exquisitely contrasted by the calm pathos of the choral lament "Daughters of Zion." The effect of the whole was such as to excite wonder that this fine fragment of a great work, one of the last important productions of its composer, has been so seldom heard in this country. The short recitatives which link the choruses together were sung by Mr. M. Smith, and that at the commencement by Miss E. Wynne; the trio having been well rendered by Messrs. M. Smith, Swire, and Everett.

The same composer's forty-second Psalm, "As the hart pants," is one of his best-known smaller sacred works—the diminutive term applying to its length, not to its merit, which may compare with that of his grandest religious productions. It was given with good effect by choir and orchestra, the soprano solo by Mdlle. Titiens. These vocal works of Mendelssohn were preceded by the composer's "Reformation Symphony," which was highly impressive in its performance in a cathedral, for the first time in such locality.

A short cantata by Mr. H. Holmes concluded the first part of the programme. This piece consists of three choruses and a solo for mezzo-soprano (sung by Miss E. Wynne), the text from Dr. Watts. Under any circumstances it would not call for analysis, and may now be dismissed with the remark that it unworthily occupied a very important position in the programme.

Thursday morning's performance closed with a selection from Handel, which commenced with the overture to "Esther" and terminated with the "Coronation Anthem" ("Zadok the Priest"), the intermediate portion having comprised choruses and solos from "Solomon," "Jephtha," "Judas," and "Theodora," the latter sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Sinico and Patey, Miss E. Wynne, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

"The Messiah," on Friday, formed, as usual, the climax of the morning performances, its power of attraction and the money result of the occasion being invariably in excess of any other of the festival days. The soprano solos were divided between Mdlle. Titiens and Miss Edith Wynne, those for contralto between Madame Patey and Miss Marion Severn, the principal tenor music having been assigned to Mr. V. Rigby, and that for the bass to Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The evening concerts which closed each of the four festival days were calculated to afford a relief and contrast to the more serious music given in the cathedral on the previous mornings. The instrumental pieces at the first concert were Mr. Sullivan's overture, "In Memoriam;" two movements of Spohr's sixth violin concerto, played by that eminent violinist Mr. H. Blagrove; and Beethoven's fourth symphony, in B flat. The programme included the "Ave Maria" (Miss Wynne and chorus), the "Vintagers' Chorus," and the finale to the first act (Mdlle. Titiens and chorus) from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Loreley," the remainder of the concert having consisted of a miscellaneous vocal selection sung by the principal singers engaged at the festival.

The second concert commenced with Weber's overture to "Oberon," and included that to Rossini's "Semiramide;" together with that to Mozart's "Figaro" and a selection from the opera, miscellaneous vocal pieces having completed the evening's programme.

Friday's supplemental concert consisted entirely of chamber music—Spohr's sextet and Mendelssohn's ottet for stringed instruments; and a quartet by the amateur composer Mr. Ellerton; alternated with vocal pieces, sung by Miss E. Wynne and Mr. M. Smith.

In accordance with long-standing custom, a dress ball, at the Shire-Hall, on Friday night, closed the festival proceedings.

The pecuniary results of the festival appear to be less satisfactory than in recent instances, the amount of the collections being stated as under £800.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This triennial celebration, which commenced on Tuesday, must not be confounded with the meeting of the three choirs, of whose assembling this year at Hereford we have just concluded our account. The Birmingham celebration, however, although special to that great city, has an analogous object in furnishing large money aid to benevolent purposes—in this instance to the General Hospital of the town. It was, indeed, with this object that the Birmingham Festival was originally instituted, in 1768, when the profits were barely £300. The performances were not at first given with that triennial regularity which has now for many years been observed; the second festival having occurred at an interval of ten years from the first; six years having elapsed before the third; the fourth and fifth having been triennial; the next occasion having been in 1796; a recurrence at intervals of three years having been again observed until 1829, from which date the performances were suspended until 1834, when the then new Townhall was applied to the purpose which it has (among other uses) so worthily fulfilled; and from this date the interval of three years has been regularly maintained.

In the year 1849 the Birmingham Festival performances were first conducted by Mr. (now Sir Michael) Costa, and the continuance of his direction has had a large influence on the grandeur, efficiency, and profit of the results. For many years this festival has stood pre-eminent in these respects; while Birmingham has also especially distinguished itself by the enterprise and liberality with which it has sought the co-operation of the most prominent musicians of the day by commis-

sioning new compositions for production at its periodical celebrations, having permanently identified its name with all that is greatest in musical art by instigating Mendelssohn to undertake his second oratorio, "Elijah," which was brought out here in 1846.

The orchestra assembled on the present occasion numbers nearly 140, headed by M. Sinton as principal violin, and including a double wind band—the whole consisting chiefly of members of the London Opera establishments. The chorus, always an admirable feature at these meetings, is principally composed of the Birmingham Festival choir and other local choristers, reinforced by vocalists from London and elsewhere. The solo singers engaged are Mdlles. Titiens and Ilma di Murska, Miss Edith Wynne, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mdlle. Drasdil; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli.

No less than four new works have been specially composed for the festival, the most important being Mr. Benedict's oratorio, "St. Peter," set down for yesterday (Friday) morning; Mr. J. F. Barnett's setting of "Paradise and the Peri," given at the evening concert of Tuesday last; and Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's cantata, "Nala and Damayante," at that of Thursday.

The festival opened, on Tuesday morning, with a fine performance of "Elijah," the oratorio generally selected for the inauguration—a choice justified by its intrinsic merit, as also by its special association with these occasions, as already referred to. Of the execution of the solos it is not necessary to say more than that the singers were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, whose efficiency in the same music has been so often proved, in so many localities, as to render fresh comment needless. As usual at these festivals, the splendid chorus-singing was a prominent feature in the performance; the continuous practice which is maintained here, in preparation for each occasion, leading to far more satisfactory results than can be obtained under the conditions, too frequent elsewhere, of hurried and divided attention. The execution of "Elijah," too, is here particularly a labour of love; and, perhaps, nowhere else are its noble choruses given with such effect as by this choir, which is large enough for the grandest climaxes, and not so multitudinous as to preclude the gradations of piano and pianissimo, or to risk confusion and indistinctness. The impression made on this occasion by the great choral writing in this oratorio has probably never been surpassed, even at Birmingham.

The first evening concert, on Tuesday, brought forward one of the new works commissioned for the festival—Mr. J. F. Barnett's setting, as a cantata for solo singers, orchestra, and chorus, of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri"—a subject which had already been treated by the late Robert Schumann, whose work under this title is one of the most elaborate and most remarkable productions of that great and original genius. The highly favourable reception of Mr. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," composed for the last Birmingham Festival, and successful elsewhere as well as there, has doubtless emboldened him to risk a comparison with a composer who already—in spite of much opposition and misconception—ranks with the classics of the art. Mr. Barnett has availed himself of Moore's original text, whereas in Schumann's work the words are a German paraphrase and adaptation. Other points of difference will also present themselves to those who compare the two. That now referred to consists of twenty-four numbers, comprising solos for soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass, and choruses. If there be nowhere any strongly marked originality or individuality of style, there are so much grace and fluency of melody, such power of choral writing, and so much mastery over orchestral detail, that the cantata may be considered as a welcome addition to a class of music so much in request among choral societies, public and private. Its reception was in the highest degree favourable throughout; and the composer, who conducted the performance of his own work, was enthusiastically applauded and recalled after its conclusion. The solos were admirably sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. Three pieces were encored—an unaccompanied quartet, "She wept," finely sung by the four singers just named; the tenor air, "Oh! if there be," effectively given by Mr. Vernon Rigby; and the bass song, "Blest tears," impressively rendered by Signor Foli. The music is published by Messrs. Hutchings and Romer, of Conduit-street.

The performance of Wednesday morning consisted of Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," his second oratorio composed for the Birmingham Festival (in 1864)—his "Eli" having been produced there in 1855. Previous comments on the work, and its several repetitions in London, render unnecessary any detailed notice of its performance on this occasion, when its rich luxuriance of melody, its vocal suavity of style (so acceptable to singers), and its almost operatic brilliancy of choral and orchestral writing, again called forth a repetition of former applause. The solos were sung by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The oratorio, and its composer and conductor, were received throughout with general applause.

The remaining performances of the festival, including the production of Mr. Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter," must stand over for notice next week.

We last week had to record the death of the venerable president of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Mr. J. N. Harrison; and have now to chronicle that of the treasurer of the institution, Mr. R. K. Bowley, which took place, on Wednesday week, under the melancholy circumstances detailed in the daily papers. Mr. Bowley was best known to the public as general manager of the Crystal Palace, in which capacity he had acted for many years with untiring zeal.

The Liverpool underwriters' rooms were on Tuesday the scene of a somewhat unusual spectacle. The occasion was that of the presentation by the chairman of the Underwriters' Association of a splendid chronometer and a purse of £800 to Captain Cornell, of the screw-steamer Venezuelan, and a similar sum to the officers of the ship, on account of the gallant seamanship displayed by them in bringing the vessel into port after she had become dangerously damaged.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary for War, and a large number of general, artillery, and engineer officers, visited Shoeburyness, on Tuesday, to witness trials of the Montigny and Gatling mitrailleuses, and other experimental practice. The rapidity of fire of the Gatling excited a great deal of attention, and the gun is certainly very largely improved since its first appearance at these shooting-grounds some three or four years ago. The practice against targets representing troops in open column with the Armstrong breech-loading field-gun, with shells, having the percussion fuses recently modified in the Royal Laboratory, was eminently successful, the shrapnel shells being burst upon the front row and doing vast execution on the other ranks to the rear. An iron casemate port for shields backed with iron concrete was also shot at by the 600-pounder, but it was a failure.

THE FARM.

The close of this week will find but little corn out in England. Reaping-machines have considerably shortened harvesting, and they have more than ever been in use this season, as it has been a rare occurrence to find the corn badly laid. In parts of Scotland, where the crops have been heavier, they have been shorn. Harvest is there now general, but it will not be through till nearly the close of the month. The weather has been highly favourable, and, although the showers have been very welcome, yet there are few, if any cases, of sprouting; those, however, who have already thrashed find the yield lighter than the gathering promised. The year will probably be remarkable for the good and bad crops that various farms have produced; this may often be noticed, even in adjoining fields. On the lighter soils the grain ripened prematurely, and is light and small, whilst on the strong land wire-worms and insects have done damage. Potatoes, both in Ireland and Scotland, have gone back, still the crop may yet be good, as there is no great spread of disease. Mangolds and turnips are looking much better after the rain. Barley and oats do not come out better than the most sanguine anticipated, and the increased price for oats will in some degree compensate for the light crop. Foreign representatives are buying them, as well as peas, very extensively; and we hear of agents exporting to the Continent large numbers of Irish cattle and sheep, and immense quantities of bacon from the southern counties. This is fairly keeping pace with the Yorkshiremen, who have lately had a fine trade for horses; for nearly every farmer, at a round sum, has found one "good enough to be shot."

The first pocket of Sussex hops made 5 gs. per cwt. Picking has begun in Worcestershire, and the crop promises to be of good quality and very clean.

Mr. Rigden was beset with many difficulties in bringing out his Southdowns this season, and spoke seriously of the effects of the drought. The ewes went from 45s. to 90s. One ram was let to Colonel Tomline for 27 gs., and another at 15 gs. Lord Norbury took two at 15 gs. and 12 gs., and Mr. Gillespie one at 20 gs. The rams sold went from 10 gs. to 13½ gs. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Carew Gibson, and Mr. Turner were among the buyers.

At the great Shrewsbury sale of Shropshires a ram of Mr. Evans was let to Lord Strathmore for 60 gs.; and another went at 48 gs. Messrs. Crane's Caractacus let for 53 gs., and two of Mr. G. Allen's at 40 gs. and 35 gs.; one was sold at 41 gs. (J. Hand). The ewes sold well on Wednesday week. Mr. Horton got the top prices. Four prize shearlings made 10 gs. each, and two other lots 195s. each, all of which were for exportation to California. Messrs. Crane's ewes made from 49s. to 110s. each. Messrs. Salter's shearling rams, at Attleborough, averaged £6 16s. 0d., the ram lambs £4, the ewes 56s., and the lambs 38s. Mr. Read, M.P., presided at the lunch.

Mr. Singleton's ram show at Givendale is now looked upon as one of the best Leicester gatherings in the north of England. The sheep were not fatted, and the dry weather told against their appearance. Mr. Meade, who used years ago to take the best sheep at Holme Pierrepont, took one at £33 10s., and Mr. Jordan gave £20 for a yearling.

The Farmers' Club at Badminton had a lively little meeting on Friday. Colonel Kingscote was judging horses and his agent cattle. Captain Blathway won several prizes for hunters and Mr. White for brood mares. Mr. John Thompson took the prizes for cows and heifers, and Mr. Gould and Mr. Long for bulls and sheep; while the cheese prizes went to Mr. T. Goulter and Mr. J. Cornock.

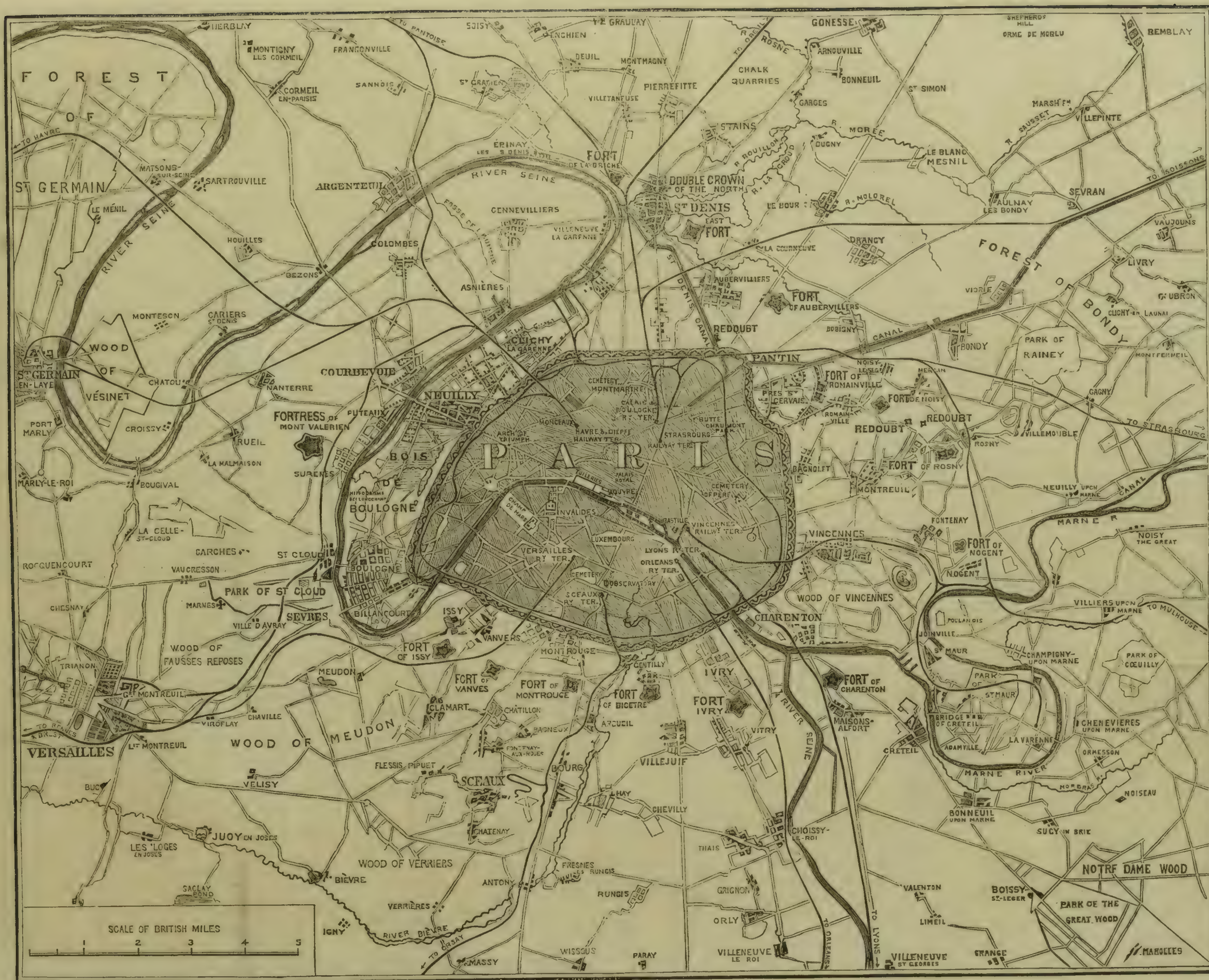
The restrictions for the importation of live stock into Ireland from this country have at last been withdrawn, by an order from the Privy Council of Ireland.

The autumn shorthorn sales opened briskly, under Mr. Thornton's hammer, at Alloa, on the 25th ult.—Lord Danmore judge of the roup. Messrs. Mitchell's herd of forty-seven averaged within a few shillings of 50 gs. Neither of the stock bulls, Baron Booth and Malvolio, were brought out, as they had both, oddly enough, got injured, and are destined for the butcher. The white Island Chief made only 36 gs., and goes to Demerara; a very fine roan bull-calf out of Cherry Queen making 81 gs. (J. W. Phillips). Two cows made each 160 gs., Cherry Queen (Mr. S. E. Bolden) and the famous prize cow Blue Bell, who is another instance of a Smithfield fat prize cow returning again to the herd as a breeding animal, as a few months after winning at Islington she won the first prize and challenge cup as the best cow in milk at the Stirling show. Mr. Cochrane purchased her, and also a fine heifer, Miss Blithe, at 100 gs. The Belle tribe seem to have done well, as they averaged £92. Mr. Hay bought Lucy (125 gs.), Blithe Bell (105 gs.), and another heifer to go to New Zealand. Mr. Chandos Pole-Gell took the two Gwynnes, mother and daughter, at 171 gs., and, with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Yarrowburgh, seven other lots into England. Only two thirds of the herd remain in Scotland—Sir W. S. Maxwell, Messrs. Bethune, Binnie, Arklay, Godman, and Hope being the principal buyers.

Mr. T. C. Booth's celebrated bull, Commander-in-Chief (21,451), died on Monday night, from inflammation of the intestines; and Lady Pigot's prize cow, Queen of Rosalea, from a broken blood-vessel, on returning from the Northumberland show. These were certainly two of the most famous animals in this country: for years past they have won the highest honours that could be obtained in the showyards, and, although Mr. Booth had several handsome offers for the hire of Commander-in-Chief, he never left Warlaby. A portion of the Branches Park herd, with sheep, pigs, and implements, from two farms whose leases have run out, are advertised for sale on Oct. 7; and a portion of Sir G. R. Phillips's herd will be sold on the 18th of the same month.

The North American, which left Liverpool, on the 2nd, for Canada, with Mr. Cochrane's purchases, had a bad passage. A terrible gale came on in mid-ocean, lasting thirty-six hours; but, although the cattle were much bruised and shaken, only a hunting-mare, three sheep, and a pig were lost. The remainder of his purchases, consisting of Lady Grateful, the 1600-gs. cow; Royal Commander and Lady Booth, from Mr. Booth of Warlaby; Baddow Rose, the first-prize heifer at the Essex County show; and the two lots from Alloa, left by the European, on Monday. It seems that all our best stock of cattle, sheep, and pigs are this year leaving the country. The European also took out, for Mr. Wallbridge, Messrs. Cartwright and Marshall's Lincoln prize rams; and three of Mr. Wiley's prize Leicester gimmers and several Cotswold rams for Mr. Stone. Mr. J. S. Thomson, of Whitby, exported, by the same vessel, four pure-bred shorthorn heifers and a young bull, from the Sittytown herd.

Mr. John Caddy, J.P., of Rougholm, Cumberland, died on the 15th ult., aged sixty-two. He was a strong admirer of the "Gwynnes," which he got many years ago at Blencow, and crossed with Booth blood, and his herd consisted almost entirely of this strain. A flock of mountain sheep (Herdwicks) were also bred on the farm, which was well managed in the olden style. A man of large experience, sound judgment, and of an amiable disposition, he was quite the authority of his neighbourhood.





PLAN OF THE CITY AND FORTRESS OF STRASBOURG.

After Paris and Metz, the interest of the war now going on, so far as it concerns the fate of particular cities, next belongs to Strasbourg, which has suffered terribly in its siege by General Werder, with an army corps of Baden troops and some of the Prussian forces. The Grand Duke of Baden, and Prince William of Baden, are present at the head-quarters of the besieging army.

In our Plan of this city and its fortifications the Rhine is not shown. The river, having Strasbourg on its left or French bank, of course to the west, and the German town of Kehl on its right bank, to the east, connected in time of peace by the bridge of Kehl, must be supposed to flow along the right-hand

side of our Engraving, a short distance beyond the limits of the piece of ground represented in the plan; the city, in fact, stands back more than a mile from the Rhine. The small river that flows through the midst of Strasbourg is one named the Ill, which rises above Mulhouse, in the south, and traverses the whole length of Alsace, to join the Rhine near this city. The channel of the Ill is partly utilised for the navigable canal which brings the Rhine and the Rhone into communication with each other. A portion of the canal, running parallel with the river, outside the city, is shown in the upper part of our Plan; another portion is represented at the lower right-hand corner, winding its way through the flat meadows

between the citadel and the Rhine. The whole space near the city walls, on three sides of Strasbourg, could easily be laid under water by its garrison damming up the outlets of the Ill; but the besiegers, on their part, might perhaps defeat this manoeuvre by diverting the stream higher up, which would also take away the water from the Canal des Faux Remparts, or moat inside the walls, on the north side of the city. The railway from Paris to South Germany passes outside the city.

The majestic cathedral or minster, a masterpiece of German Gothic architecture, with its unequalled spire, 468 ft. in height, has often been described, and has been made the subject of an artistic illustration in this Journal. Its situation in the town

THE WAR: DEFENCE OF HAMBURG—PREPARING SHIPS TO SINK IN THE ELBE.
SEE PAGE 251.

is shown by the block marked No. 1 in our Plan. The other parts numbered are different buildings of the military establishment; No. 2 is a shed for barges and pontoons; No. 3 denotes the position of the salles d'armes and drill-sheds; No. 4, that of the artillery sheds; No. 5 is the arsenal; No. 6 the engineers' storehouse; No. 7 the Austerlitz barracks; No. 8 St. Margaret's barracks; No. 9 the Palais de Justice; No. 10 the Château Impérial; No. 11 the store-yard for cannon-shot; No. 12 the magazine. The citadel, properly so called, is separated from all these buildings by the open esplanade; its bastions jut out to the north, west, and south, commanding all the ground between the city and the Rhine. The citadel has a pentagonal form, the other two angles bearing on the esplanade in its rear. It was constructed in 1685, from the designs of Vauban, for Louis XIV., who had seized this German province of Alsace a few years before.

The head-quarters of General Werder, commanding the troops of Baden and the Prussian troops engaged in the siege, are established at the village of Lampertheim, five or six miles north of the defences of Strasbourg, and to the left of the railway leading from Strasbourg to Wendenheim, whence it branches to Haguenau and Saverne. The left of the army of the besiegers is resting on the river Ill, and is thus protected from flank attack, while between the Ill and the Rhine are marshes unfavourable for the movements of troops. At the same time the head-quarters are concealed from the fire of the place by the heights of Oberhausbergen. Hence the German lines encircle Strasbourg till they meet the river Ill again, south of the town, near Illkirch, close to the canal. As there is no permanent bridge across the Rhine at any point nearer than the railway bridge of the line leading from Karlsruhe, the Germans have thrown a bridge of boats across the Rhine a little above Fort Louis, where, 200 years ago, a fort was built by Vauban, which was dismantled in 1815. Thus they keep open their communications with Rastadt, on the right bank of the Rhine, and are able to draw their supplies from that fortress, which has gradually grown in importance since the year 1830, and is now the stronghold of Baden, closing the road into Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, and forming a great dépôt for stores. It must be remembered that the troops investing Strasbourg contain the Baden division. The whole force amounts to 65,000 men, half from Baden, half Prussian regulars and landwehr. The heavy siege artillery comes from Mayence and Coblenz. The advanced trenches, on Monday last, were but 600 or 800 paces from the walls. The town has been set on fire, in many places, by the bombardment, and the people suffered greatly from hunger.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 27:—

In London the births of 2006 children (1027 boys and 979 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1393. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1924, and the deaths 1285 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2116 births and 1414 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 110, and the deaths 21, below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 513 deaths, including 11 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 108 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 14 from croup, 20 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus, 25 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 9 from simple continued fever, 7 from erysipelas, and 202 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 19 deaths were returned. Scarlet fever was rather less fatal than in either of the previous three weeks.

Professor Frankland, in his report on the quality of the metropolitan water supply during the month of August, states that all the samples taken were clear and transparent when drawn from the mains of the companies, except that supplied by the East London Company, which contained suspended particles, amongst which living organisms were found. The water abstracted by the Chelsea and Lambeth Companies from the Thames below its junction with the Mole exhibited nearly twice as much sewage or animal contamination as that taken by the companies above the junction.

During the week ending the 27th ult. 4736 births and 3698 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 28 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 35 per 1000; Bradford, 35; Manchester, 34; Salford, 26; London, 23; Birmingham, 29; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26; Leeds, 40; Portsmouth, 16; Sheffield, 27; Hull, 34; Wolverhampton, 28; Bristol, 26; Nottingham, 24; Sunderland, 24; Leicester, 40; Norwich, 39. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 20 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 30 per 1000; and in Dublin, 23.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending last Saturday were at the annual rate of 31 per 1000 persons living. The

reported deaths from smallpox were 99, being the smallest number recorded in any week since March last. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 20th ult. was 33 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Aug. 2 were 292; and the mortality was at the annual rate of 19 per 1000, or 4 per 1000 in excess of the mean annual rate in the four preceding weeks.

At the Liverpool Assizes an action for libel, which was commenced on Tuesday, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, in which Messrs. Inman and Co., owners of the City of Boston, sought to recover damages from a Mr. Jenkins for writing a letter to the papers stating that the vessel was culpably overloaded. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, £50.

A somewhat serious accident happened, on Wednesday, to Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court. He was thrown from his horse when riding from his house to the Barnet railway station on his way to London. So violent was the shock that he remained insensible for half an hour. When he recovered he proceeded to the court and disposed of the day charges, but was evidently suffering greatly from the shock to the system.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Markets during the week have been characterised by an increased amount of steadiness. The continued Prussian successes have been well interpreted, so far as the restoration of peace is concerned; and, with the prospect of a cessation of hostilities, all departments have assumed a more animated appearance. The reduction of the Bank rate to 3½ per cent has also exercised a favourable influence, and has contributed to strengthen quotations. Consols, at one time, were quoted at 92½; but the price has receded to 91½ for Delivery and the September Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 110 to 110½; and India Bonds, 12s. to 20s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been quiet, but firm. The English Railway Market has been steady, and a general improvement has ensued. North-Eastern, Great Western, Midland, Brighton, South-Eastern, Great Northern, A. and North-Western, each show a rise. Indian Stocks are firm. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been steady. Metropolitan, 63½ to 63½; Caledonian, 72½ to 72½; Brighton, 88½ to 88½; South-Eastern, 63 to 63½ ex div.; Great Northern, 118 to 120 ex div.; Ditto, A, 129 to 130 ex div.; Great Eastern, 34½ to 35½; Midland, 123½ to 124½; North-Western, 124½ to 125½; Great Western, 67½ to 68½; North-Eastern, 136½ to 137½; South Australian and Lombardo-Venetian, 15 to 16.

For Foreign Shares there has been an increased demand, and the principal speculative stocks have again risen in value, owing to the continuance of investment operations. Brazilian, 1865, 89 to 90 ex div.; Peruvian, 1865, 86 to 87; Egyptian, 1868, 74½ to 74½; Ditto Nine per Cents, 96 to 97; Italian, 1861, 49½ to 49½; Spanish, 1867, 26½ to 26½; Ditto, 1869, 23½ to 24; Turkish, 1865, 63 to 64; Ditto Five per Cents, 42½ to 42½; Ditto, 1869, 54½ to 55; Mexican, 14½ to 14½; United States 5-20 (1882) Bonds, 88½ to 89; Ditto, 1885, 87½ to 88½.

For Bank shares there has been little inquiry; nevertheless, the quotations have been maintained. Telegraph shares have been steadier. Anglo-American, 17½ to 17½; British-Indian Submarine, 7 to 7½; Telegraph Construction, 24½ to 24½.

There has been a good demand for bills on Paris, and the rates have been lower; otherwise, the exchanges show no alteration.

At a meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company, a dividend of 14s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, was declared.

Notice has been given that the Exchequer Bills dated March will be renewed for another six months, at the rate of interest they now bear—viz., 2½ per cent.

It is understood that gold can no longer be sent to Paris, the sums recently dispatched thither having been detained for safety at the port of arrival.

Throughout the week the Discount Market has been quiet. The fortnightly settlement, owing to the limited extent of transactions, failed to stimulate the inquiry for accommodation to any material extent, and the rates continued easy. The strength of the Bank being materially increased by the addition of further supplies of bullion, the directors have lowered the official minimum to 3½ per cent. In Lombard-street three-months' paper is taken at 3 to 3½ per cent.

A full average quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week, and a large proportion has been sent into the Bank of England.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase in the circulation of ..	£74,262
An increase in public deposits of ..	316,445
A decrease in other deposits of ..	94,892
A decrease in other securities of ..	116,772
An increase in bullion of ..	613,087
An increase in rest of ..	928,400
An increase in reserve of ..	532,942

The circulation, including post bills, is now £24,220,303; public deposits amount to £5,581,193, and private deposits to £19,936,903. The securities held represent £32,764,175; and the stock of bullion is £20,636,733. The rest stands at £3,662,509.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a moderate attendance of millers here to-day, but the supply of English wheat was limited. In view of the continued successes attending the operations of the Prussian armies, the wheat trade ruled very dull, and sales of both English and foreign produce could only be effected at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley was dull, but unchanged in price; malt, however, has tended downwards. Oats were dull and lower, owing to large supplies. Maize could be bought at a slight reduction. Beans and peas were scarce, and commanded full rates. The flour trade was very inanimate, but no further change took place in the value of either town or country marks.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 700; barley, 160; malt, 420 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 13,340; barley, 200; oats, 27,190; peas, 1650 qrs.; flour, 3120 sacks.

Current Prices of English Grain.—New red wheat, 48s. to 52s.; new white, 50s. to 57s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; oats, 22s. to 32s.; malt, 50s. to 75s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 30s. to 41s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 50s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—57,251 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 51s. 3d.; 1664 qrs. of barley at 36s. 6d.; and 2947 qrs. of oats at 24s. 6d. per quarter.

Seeds.—The seed market has remained without material change as to prices. New mustard was exhibited for sale on Monday, about 5000 quarters having come to hand; but the pretensions of holders were too high to admit of operations.

Colonial Produce.—Rather a better feeling has been apparent in the Colonial Produce markets this week. Strong refining sugars have been in request, at a slight advance in values; but inferior qualities have continued neglected. Floating cargoes have not been inquired after to any extent. Coffee has ruled steady in value and demand for both native and plantation Ceylon. The supplies on sale have been somewhat considerable. Fair quantities of

tea have been on offer, and the auctions have progressed steadily, at fully late rates. Rice has ruled quiet, and saltpetre is the turn cheaper. Cocoa unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a good supply. The trade has been steady, as follows:—Prime old hay, £6 to £6 10s.; inferior ditto, £5 to £5 10s.; prime new hay, £5 15s. to £6; inferior ditto, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; prime old clover, £7 to £7 10s.; inferior ditto, £5 10s. to £6; prime new clover, £6 to £6 10s.; inferior ditto, £5 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 12s. per load.

Provisions.—The butter market has been quiet:—Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, fourths, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Priesland, 120s. to 122s.; and Jersey, 84s. to 120s. per cwt. Bacon has sold slowly:—Waterford, 71s. to 77s.; Hamburg, 60s. to 63s. per cwt. Hams have been inactive:—York, 92s. to 95s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. per cwt. Cheese has been in moderate request:—Edam, 56s. to 66s.; Gouda, 58s. to 62s.; Canter, 26s. to 31s.; and American, 70s. to 72s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There has been a fair inquiry for rum on former terms. Brandy is unaltered in value.

Wool.—The wool market has ruled dull in sympathy with the yarn trade, which has been depressed in consequence of the war. Nevertheless, holders of raw produce have shown little disposition to force sales, though a slight concession has been made in prices.

Potatoes.—The markets have been moderately supplied with potatoes, the demand for which has ruled steady, on former terms.

Hops.—New hops have come to hand in moderate quantities, and the quality is generally good. The results of the picking—which is far from general as yet—are looked forward to with satisfaction. Prices have ruled steady.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £29 5s. to £29 10s., spot; English brown rape, £41 10s. to £42; refined, £44; foreign, £46 10s. to £47. Olive and coconut oils have been steady.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 44s. 3d. for new Y.C., on the spot, and 44s. 3d. for old; October-December, 44s. per cwt.

Cattle.—Newcastle, 16s. to 17s.; Sunderland, 16s. to 19s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. 3d. to 19s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The cattle trade to-day has been characterised by a fair amount of firmness. About an average supplies of beasts has been on sale. Prime beasts have been in request, at quite Monday's quotations. For other qualities there has been a moderate inquiry. Sheep have changed hands to a moderate extent, on former terms. Calves have been quiet, and pigs have sold slowly.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; and quarter-old-store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 1815; sheep and lambs, 12,440; calves, 465; pigs, 40. Foreign: Beasts, 400; sheep and lambs, 2650; calves, 275; pigs, 40.

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THE WAR: FIRST ARRIVAL IN PARIS OF WOUNDED CAVALRY.



THE WAR: FRENCH CAMP AT GRAVELOTTE, NEAR METZ.

Archæology of the Month.

The archæological events of the past month have been mostly the congresses or annual meetings of the societies, the proceedings of which are interesting, if they do not present many special novelties to place on record. At the Archæological Institute meeting, held at Leicester, after the inaugural proceedings, Mr. Parker briefly described the Guildhall of Leicester, stated to have been opened on the day of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Wigston Hospital, about to be demolished, was next inspected; it has some fine wood carvings. The Jewry Wall, a fragment of Roman masonry, was then examined. It is supposed to have been a gateway of the Roman town; and its history was ably illustrated by Mr. James Thompson at the evening meeting. The Rev. J. G. Joyce then read a paper on the Fairfield Windows. Next morning Mr. Joyce described the Roman town of Ratae (Leicester); and, in conclusion, stated it to be on record that two Christians were martyred in Leicester at the time of Diocletian. Mr. Burt read a paper on "Leicester Abbey;" and Mr. Burgess, on "Bosworth Field," incidentally mentioned that the house at which Richard III. slept on the night before the battle bore the sign of the White Bear; after his defeat all the White Bears were changed to Blue Bears. Dr. Margoliouth read a striking paper on the "Continued Persecution of the Jews in Mercia;" and Mr. Holt on the "Leicester Parliament of Henry V." Excursions were made to Groby Castle and Bradgate Park; at Beaumanor, where the excursionists were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, there was shown King Richard's bedstead (the bulk of the woodwork believed to be genuine); Mr. Herrick traced its authenticity between 200 and 300 years, and showed it to have been possessed by the Drake family, who formerly occupied the Blue Boar. Mr. Nichols, a descendant of the Leicestershire historian, illustrated the history of Beaumanor, in the hall of which is a large chair cut out of a solid oak-tree in 1608; it is annually sent from Quorndon as a service or chief rent due to the lord of the manor of Beaumanor.

The Architectural Association have made their excursion in Lincolnshire very profitable to students and the general visitor. Mr. E. Sharpe ably illustrated the history of Lincoln Cathedral and the period of its architecture. Mr. J. H. Parker's remarks were chiefly directed to prove that the Early pointed work in Lincoln Cathedral was the earliest example of that style in existence, and preceded the similar work at St. Denis, thus affixing the honour of having invented the Pointed Style to an English instead of a French builder. In the cathedral attention was called to the monument recently erected to the memory of "William Hilton, the historical painter, born at Lincoln, June 3, 1736." The monument is illustrated by bas-reliefs of some of his principal pictorial compositions.

The Sheffield Architectural and Archæological Society have made an excursion to South Wingfield Manor House, when the Rev. J. Stacey, president of the society, in a paper on South Wingfield, sketched the descent of the property from the Domesday survey. The apartments of Mary Queen of Scots are wholly destroyed. There were in all 210 gentlemen, yeomen, officers, and soldiers employed in the custody of the Queen at Wingfield. Her diet, "on fishe and fleshe days," was about sixteen dishes at both courses; and the Queen and her train consumed about ten tuns of wine in a year.

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology have made their excursion, in which they visited several churches of rare interest. That of Bramfield has a round tower, which stands detached from the church, which was originally built without a tower; and to avoid blocking up the west window, the tower, when added, was built away from the body of the church.

The Bucks Archæological and Architectural Society have made their visit to Marlow and Medmenham, embarking up the Thames. Bisham Abbey was first visited; and next, at Hurley, the ancient church, founded by Geoffrey de Mandeville, a famous soldier at the battle of Hastings. Medmenham Abbey, on the Bucks bank of the Thames, was then inspected. Its pretended society of monks was one of the depraved follies of the time of Wilkes and Churchill. The "monks" slept in cradles, and a fragment of the cradle of Wilkes is shown. The company then took a détour to inspect the horseshoe intrenchment, Danesfield; and, having reached Marlow, en route, Dr. Bickersteth, in an address on the River Thames, assigned the source of that river to the highest ground of the watershed of Thame, in the parish of Stewkley, in Bucks.

The Surrey Archæological Society, in their excursion, have visited Nutfield and Bletchingly churches; the Pilgrim's Way to the Shrine of St. Thomas à Becket; the Cardinal's Cap, known also as War Wood (or Coppice), supposed to be the site of a British or Roman camp and fort. At Bletchingly, too, a half-timbered house of the sixteenth century was shown; it is considered a very good specimen of a Surrey yeoman's house.

The Sussex Archæological Society have held their annual meeting at Rye; and the most notable places—as Ypres Castle, of the time of King Stephen, the Mint, the fine old Landgate, and Queen Elizabeth's Well—were visited; as likewise Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII., for the protection of the coast between Winchelsea and Rye; and there, beneath the massive keep, Mr. Mark Anthony Lower gave a brief history of the place. During the speeches, reference was made to the destruction of Worth church, to preserve which much pains was taken; and the failure was attributed to the society not meeting at the proper time to save the edifice. Else, "the ancient chancel," says the *Builder*, "might have been saved, and Sussex might still boast the only Saxon church in England with its inclosure walls intact."

The Kent Archæological Society have held their meeting. Bayford Castle and Castle Rough, and some fresco-paintings discovered in Marsden Church, were described. The Isle of Sheppey excursion furnished a description of its ancient castle, built by Wykeham, near the mouth of the Thames, with John of Gaunt for its first constable. Minster and its church were ably illustrated by the Vicar. Milton and its large and handsome church proved very attractive. Its famous oysters are mentioned by Juvenal. There were also exhibited a museum of Roman pottery, coins, and other relics.

The Roman altars found at Maryport, and believed to be of the red sandstone rock, close to the site of the Roman station, have been discovered by a working miner to have come from an ancient quarry at Sheep Field, on the Allerby Hall estate, near Aspatria, where the remains of ancient tools have been found.

Mr. Dutton Smith, in a letter to the *Hants Advertiser*, describes the finding, in the excavations at Clausentum (Bittern), of part of a Samian ware mortarium, handles and neck of amphora, fragments of a glass jar, iron head of hatchet, bronze spoon, stag's horn, oyster shells, &c., near to the foundation of a kitchen, supposed to be that of the headquarters of the Emperor Tetricus; also, twelve skeletons and the foundation of a wall twelve feet thick.

The Cheesewring, in Cornwall, is in a parlous state, the workmen having quarried so near it; and, though it still stands, and is propped up with a pile of stones, its picturesque form is gone. Its lessees under the Duchy of Cornwall, however, maintain that the propping was "adopted last year as a precaution against the danger to which the Cheesewring was exposed through the foolish practice of rocking the upper ledges attempted by many of the visitors." They add, "the vibration of the air caused by a clap of thunder has a far greater effect upon the pile than the heaviest charge of powder which has ever been exploded in the quarry." So we are assured there is no danger of its falling.

Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, the archæologist, died at Chiswick, on July 19, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. His attainments as an Anglo-Saxon scholar are widely known.

The Government of Ceylon, in the interest of learning and historical research, have sanctioned the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of the Pali, Singalese, and Sanskrit MSS. in the Buddhist monasteries and other places in Ceylon; and it is proposed to form a public library of works in these languages. The King of Burmah has also liberally offered to present to the Ceylon Government a complete copy of the Buddhist Scriptures, which will be a most valuable contribution to the proposed library, to be preserved in a fireproof building, which the King proposes to construct upon a site to be granted by the Ceylon Government.

EPISTOLARY DIFFICULTIES.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that an attempt is being made by himself and some friends to simplify the business of addressing letters.

In all ordinary cases the initials and surname are assumed to be sufficient, without any Mr., Mrs., Miss, Rev., or Esquire. Many embarrassments are removed by this plan of address. There are certain persons whom we scarcely like to address as plain Mr., while yet the feudal spirit which lingers among us makes Esquires seem out of place. And to anyone who has to conduct a large correspondence with strangers of all trades and professions, and of both sexes, the advantage of such an arrangement as we suggest would be enormous. A letter comes signed "M. Brown." Is it a layman or is it a clergyman? Is it a Mister or is it an Esquire? Is it a man or is it a woman? Is it a spinster or is it a wife? Women write such business-like hands nowadays, and such very business-like letters, that it is often impossible to say at once whether a stranger's note is from a man or from a woman. As a fact, if it bristles with an excess of business forms, it is presumably from a woman; but if you address your answer Mrs., and the writer happens to be a very punctilious elderly gentleman, some unpleasant irritation may be the result.

The "reverend" is another difficulty. A clergyman writing to a stranger should notify his reverence in some manner; but how to do it is not clear. If he puts "clerk" at the end of his name many business people will associate him with the wrong half of the Sabbatical duet, and wonder how the parish functionary writes so well. If he writes in the third person, and begins, "The Reverend John Jones," people are inclined to say that he might as well leave other people to call him reverend. If he writes in the first person, and puts "Rev." in a parenthesis before his name it looks funny, and suggests some conscientious doubt on the writer's part as to the propriety of the appellation, though this is, in practice, the simplest plan. The full form, "Clerk in Holy Orders," is all very well in correspondence of a certain kind, but it is not suited to ordinary business matters.

But of all difficulties that of spinster or wife is greatest. If you address "Miss," you cannot apologise in a postscript in case she is married, as you can if you address a possible parson as Esquire. And if you address "Mrs.," you cannot say you trust your address is correct, for would not that be to cast some sort of slur upon the estate of spinsterhood to which your fair correspondent may belong? In all these difficulties the remedy would seem to be to address the unknown correspondent exactly as he or she signs the letter to be answered. Even in the case of a title this may be the less of two evils, though titles when single tell their own tale. When the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry wrote from Dalkeith to order wire fencing, the manufacturer had better have addressed his unrecognised Grace as "Buccleuch and Queensberry" than as "Messrs. Buccleuch and Queensberry, Dalkeith."

One ready way to prevent the awkward dilemma in which persons having to answer unknown correspondents frequently find themselves is to have the name and title printed with the address at the top of the letter. This plan would answer another good purpose, that of making clearly known the name of the writer, which, owing to slovenly indistinct writing (a species of dishonesty far too common), is generally obscure, and sometimes quite unrecognisable. In the latter case, when the letter requires to be answered, the only safe method, instead of racking one's brain with futile guesses, is to cut out the offending signature and stick it on the envelope in a kind of pillory.

The ratifications of the new treaty to maintain the neutrality of Belgium during the present war were exchanged at the Foreign Office, yesterday week, by Earl Granville, as the representative of England, with the representatives, severally, of France and of Prussia.

There were some severe thunderstorms in Yorkshire on Thursday night and Friday, last week, and considerable damage was done by lightning. Several beasts and some sheep were killed on the North Riding hills, and trees and buildings are damaged in various places.

Australia furnishes an interesting contribution to the educational problem. From the last report of the Council of Education for New South Wales, we learn that in 1869 there were 849 school departments, with 1093 teachers and pupil teachers, and 60,000 scholars under the care of the Council. £147,040 had been expended, of which £39,618 was contributed by the pupils' parents. This gives the comparatively large sum of 42s. 6d. as the cost per year of educating each child, and of this amount no less than 29s. 3½d. was contributed by the State. The English reader will be more concerned to know that there are two classes of schools in South Wales—the public and the denominational—just as we have, and are to have to a still larger extent, "at home." Denominational schools are, of course, the same in their scope everywhere, and of these public schools it is explained that "only so much religion is taught in them as is to be found embedded in the secular teaching of Archbishop Whately's Irish National School books." The denominational schools cost more both to the State and to the parents who send their children to them. Whether this alone is sufficient to account for the fact or not it is certain that the public schools are the most popular. The Sydney correspondent of the *Times*, in dealing with this question, remarks that "the denominational schools, notwithstanding the efforts of the Romish clergy and the clergy of the Church of England, are slowly losing ground as the public schools are increasing."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The progress of the war reveals a great dearth of scientific resource in the implements of destruction employed. The French have, no doubt, got the mitrailleuse, which, so far as we have been able to judge from the accounts which have reached us of its performance, has done good service to its possessors. But the Prussians appear to be without any new military resource, and their successes are wholly due to the ancient military excellences of good organisation, courage, and numbers. There is no doubt that the successes of the Prussians would have been greater and their losses less if they had been provided with such improved military weapons as science could have placed within their reach. But here, as elsewhere, Prussia has suffered from her illiberal and dishonest policy towards inventors, since men of talent will not take the trouble of maturing inventions from which they are not to derive substantial advantage. The principle of the mitrailleuse is sufficiently obvious, and has often been proposed; but, until introduced into the French army, it never obtained a trial in actual war. Then there is the Gatling gun, already described, which promises to be equally effective. We are of opinion, however, that both of these implements are only provisional, and that a simpler and more effective contrivance for discharging a stream of balls will hereafter be brought forward. In the way of long-range rifles nothing has been attempted, yet it is clear that weapons which would enable the enemy to be effectively assailed while the assailant was still out of range would give an important advantage to the party possessing them. The means of obtaining a long-range weapon is plain. It consists in the combination of a rocket with a bullet in the same cartridge, by which means the propelling force both of the gun and rocket will be obtained; and optical expedients should be introduced to enable a correct aim to be taken at a long distance. Torpedoes and floating rockets have been very inadequately utilised in maritime warfare; and if Prussia had possessed a fraternity of competent inventors means could have been found to sink the French fleet without the necessity of bringing another fleet against it at all. From such resources, however, Prussia, by her illiberal policy, has cut herself off, so that her successes are obtained at a greater sacrifice of life and wealth than would otherwise be necessary, while France, though not indisposed to introduce improvements, does so on too small a scale, and then expects them to accomplish miracles which they were never competent to perform. A wise nation would call every resource into operation, would test all promising expedients fully and severely, and then, after all, would not rely upon them with too absolute a confidence, and would not, on the ground of possessing such novelties, leave anything undone which, on the supposition of the failure of any or all of them, it would have been proper to perform.

The ship Carisbrook Castle, belonging to Messrs. Donald, Currie, and Co., of London, which some time since was fitted with an apparatus designed by Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of Mark-lane, for assisting the progress of the vessel in calms, has now returned from a voyage to Calcutta. During this particular voyage, however, the calms encountered have been few and brief, so that there has been little opportunity of obtaining any large measure of advantage, such as under different circumstances would probably have resulted. The apparatus, it was found, could be shipped at sea and made ready for work in about 15 min. Messrs. Bourne and Co. have, during the last month, brought out a number of new inventions, of which the most prominent are the following:—1. A new form of horizontal engine, of which the chief features are the superior quality of the workmanship and proportions introduced into engines of this class, and the balance of the momentum of the reciprocating parts, whereby high speeds become attainable without tremor. The working parts are of steel, as also is the cylinder, which is steam-jacketed. 2. A new species of governor, composed of an elastic sphere of brass, which changes its figure during rapid rotation, and this change of figure is made to act upon the throttle-valve and regulate the speed of the engine. 3. A new form of feed-water-heater, in which the jet of water expelled by the feed-pump is made to issue from an orifice with sufficient velocity to enter the boiler; but the naked jet, being surrounded by the waste steam of the engine, is heated to the boiling-point, and the boiler is thus fed with boiling water, while the apparatus required to raise its temperature is very small. 4. A band-knife for cutting timber, instead of a band-saw, whereby, under suitable arrangements, planks are cut from logs smooth at once, instead of being first sawn and then made smooth by planing, thus saving not merely much of the labour but all the timber now wasted in sawdust and shavings. 5. A tobacco-cutting machine, whereby tobacco and other fibrous substances are cut into very fine shreds by a rapidly revolving circular knife brought down upon them by suitable mechanism at the proper intervals. The cutting is thus more cleanly effected, without the bruising which occurs when the separation is effected by the chopping action of the long knife usually employed. 6. A gas-engine, for small powers. The explosion of the gas is not effected in the cylinder or intermittently, but is performed continuously in a separate vessel, into a continuation of which water is injected, and the resulting steam and hot products of combustion work the engine in precisely the same way as steam works a steam-engine. This species of gas-engine is of small size, relatively with the power produced, and can be sold at a moderate price.

It is stated that the new dye [known as soluble garnet] is coming largely into use on the Continent. It is the ammonia salt of isopurpuric acid, which is formed by the action of a metallic cyanide upon picric acid. The colours produced are like those obtained from archil, but more permanent. The dyeing is effected by the addition of an organic acid, such as tartaric or acetic acid, to the bath, mineral acids being excluded.

The observatory at Nynee Tal, in the lower range of the Himalaya, in India, is to be removed to Raneehet, which, in the design now on foot to utilise the hill regions more effectually for the residence of Europeans, is one of the sites proposed for the future capital of India. In point of fact, there should be no central capital, but a number of local capitals, at which the Governor-General should take up his abode temporarily while making his circuit of India, which each Governor-General should do during his term of office. Bengal would thus find its capital in Bhootan, Madras in the Neilgherries, Bombay in the country above the Ghats, and the Punjab in Kulu, Murree, or some part of the intermediate range.

In a lecture lately delivered by Mr. Forbes, upon volcanoes, it is stated that the formation of a new, or the reopening of an old, volcanic vent is usually accompanied by a terrific explosion, often to be heard at immense distances. Thus, in 1812, the outburst of the volcano of St. Vincent was heard in South America, 700 miles distant. In the eruption of Ararat, in 1840, masses of rock weighing twenty-five tons were thrown out. Cotopaxi is said to have hurled a 200-ton rock to a distance of

nine miles; and Antuco, in Chili, a distance of thirty-six miles. In such operations of nature we have an indication of what is required in modern ordnance; and, if an aperture in rock is capable of ejecting bodies with such force, much more will apertures in iron, only that the scale must be proportionate to the results sought to be attained.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, a paper was read by Dr. Laborde, in which it was maintained that real could be distinguished from apparent death by the effect produced upon a bright needle inserted in the flesh. When the death was only apparent, the needle was oxydised; while, when real, the needle remained bright, probably from the superior demand for oxygen made by the tissues about to undergo decomposition.

In France, nascent carbonic acid is said to have been applied advantageously to prevent gangrene in wounds. This, in principle, is merely a revival of the old treatment of applying yeast poultices to sores in which gangrene was likely to occur, the yeast generating carbonic acid in contact with the sloughing surface.

Herr Richters, of Waldenberg, in Germany, states that fluor spar, if substituted for lime in the manufacture of glass, will enable the proportion of sulphate of soda to be reduced by one half, and will produce a more fusible frit. With fluor spar the following are the proportions of the ingredients:—Sand, 111.44; fluor spar, 27.69; sulphate of soda, 4.90; manganese, 4.09; charcoal, 2.00; glass frit, 299.00. With lime the proportions are:—Sand, 116.40; lime, 15.55; sulphate of soda, 8.00; manganese, 3.00; charcoal, 2.00; glass frit, 248.00.

Another claimant of the device for economising fuel in steam-engines by the introduction of air into the boiler has arisen in the person of Mr. Galloway, whose plan claims priority of the aero-steam arrangement upon the merits of which we some months since commented. The remarks which we made upon the one plan are equally applicable to the other; and we do not find that the system advocated by Mr. Heaton has yet made the advances he anticipated, or has achieved any greater measure of success than we predicted. There may be cases where the introduction of air into the boiler will be useful as a corrective of some original malconstruction, the evils of which will be thus most easily allayed. But in well-designed engines the plan will bring no advantage, and the expedient, whether bad or good, is not new, having been many years ago both proposed and practised.

M. Basin proposes to improve the half-tints of photographic pictures by allowing some rays of red light to enter the camera at the same time as the rays which produce the photographic image. To this end four holes are made in front of the camera, which are fitted with pieces of glass coloured red by a solution of carmine in ammonia. The red light entering by these holes greatly improves, it is stated, the character of the half-tints, and also diminishes by one third the time necessary for taking the impression.

THE SCHELDT.

Captain Sherard Osborn recently described, in the *Times*, some observations on the importance of the Scheldt as a rival to the Thames.

He says:—"I returned from a two-months' trip considerably relieved and lightened of a good number of Old World prejudices and fears. It was easy to appreciate the importance of the Scheldt in the days of the first Napoleon. It gave him one more point from which to threaten a descent on Great Britain, and the possession of its inland waters promised some security against a naval attack in those times, while he built, organised, and formed a fleet and an army for the purpose of invasion. Time, steam, and modern science have changed all since then. The upper waters of the Scheldt are too narrow, if not too shallow, for the great ironclad fleets of to-day. I saw even one of our wooden 50-gun frigates filling up the channel to Antwerp. The lower waters about Beveland and Walcheren are far more open to our attack than Dunkirk or Cherbourg would be, and if we sent over and sank half a dozen iron ships, filled with stones, in the channel, at any time, we should have the possessor of the Scheldt sealed up like a rat in a hole, with the possibility of swamping a good proportion of his subjects by the consequent inundation. The Scheldt no more commands the North Sea than the Thames does. I maintain it matters little to us who has the mouths of the Rhine, provided he make as good use of them as our friends the Dutchmen.

"I do not disguise from myself the necessity for our turning our attention to the condition of our eastern seaboard while leaving our neighbours to look after their own affairs. There is no part of Great Britain so open to attack or insult, yet so little prepared for it, as the seaboard which faces the North Sea and the European Continent. To defend this coast, I hold we should have a good home squadron of ironclad monitors, fit to handle in shoal-water, with speed to move suddenly to any point threatened; and the next most essential point is the construction of good harbours of refuge, one on the east coast of England and another in Scotland, where our squadron could always concentrate, seek shelter, or repair, and within which, as at Portland, the fleet of our merchantmen may run for succour or safety. Spread a chart of the North Sea before you, and it will be seen that from Orfordness to the Orkneys, a distance of more than 600 miles along the coast, we have some petty tidal harbours, the mouths of a few short rivers with shallow water anchorages, and some exposed firths. There are towns like Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Grimsby, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, Sunderland, Leith, pleasant places on the Firths of Forth and Moray, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Wick, all exposed to a repetition of the operations to which we subjected Odessa, Eupatoria, and Kertch. Of course there are trumpet forts with guns here and there, begging the naval officer to come within range; but as they have no legs and he has steam power, he will do his work despite of them; and it has always struck me as remarkable that all our attention has been directed to the preparation and protection of our southern coast, and the neglect of that portion of it which faces to the east.

"If this be not done at once—and it will cost much less than a military occupation of Belgium—I fully expect before long to see a panic in England and bad feeling towards Germany directly she begins, as she must now do for her own safety, to develop her vast naval resources and form a great arsenal at the magnificent port of Jaldé. We shall hear of it being the key of the North Sea and the rival of Ohatham. It only lies a day's run from the Humber, and our Yorkshire friends will wake up to it before long."

It is reported that Miss Kate Prankard, who survived the attack made on her life by her father at Bath, last week, is in a hopeful state; but, as the case is a delicate and difficult one, and requires a surgical operation, she has been removed to a private ward in the Bath United Hospital.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Field Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., died yesterday week, at Chelsea Hospital, of which he was the governor. The gallant officer was in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Yesterday week the annual athletic sports of the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards were held in the Home Park, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of spectators. There was a long and interesting programme, the proceedings being greatly enlivened by the music of the band, with the drums and fifes and pipers of the battalion.

The following are the changes of stations of the brigade of Foot Guards which took place on Thursday:—The first battalion Grenadier Guards moved from Chelsea to the Tower; second battalion Grenadier Guards, Chelsea Barracks to Wellington Barracks; third battalion Grenadier Guards, Tower to Wellington Barracks; first battalion Coldstream Guards, Wellington Barracks to Windsor; second battalion Coldstream Guards, Wellington Barracks to Chelsea; and second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, Windsor to Chelsea.

A general order has been received from the Horse Guards stating that the new "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry" having been revised, his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to require of all general officers in command of troops the most scrupulous adherence to the system now promulgated. It is to their superintendence and vigilance that her Majesty trusts for the enforcement of prompt and implicit obedience to all general orders and regulations. His Royal Highness reminds the officers of the Army of the responsibility they will incur by introducing any deviation from a system which has been sanctioned by her Majesty.

A great deal of interest has been excited in India by the court-martial held at Bombay to investigate charges preferred against Commander W. H. Gould, of H.M.S. Forte. The Court sat for three days, concluding on July 29. The Forte is the flagship of Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, who was the prosecutor. The charge against the Commander was that he had illegally awarded punishment to a man on board during the absence of the Commodore, who was away with the Duke of Edinburgh at the elephant-kraal. The finding of the Court was as follows:—"That the Court, having considered the whole of the evidence, considers the charge proved against the prisoner, Commander Gould, and the decision of the Court is that the said Commander Gould be dismissed from H.M.S. Forte, and the said Commander Gould is dismissed from H.M.S. Forte accordingly."

The Melbourne *Argus* says that the Imperial troops stationed in Victoria and the other Australian colonies will shortly be removed. The Government of this colony, on being asked some time ago what troops it would be prepared to pay for, made it a condition of any future arrangement that the soldiers here should be equally available in time of war as in the time of peace. To this condition the War Office was not prepared to assent. New South Wales was willing to take her usual quantum under the old system, South Australia only a company, and Tasmania none; but, as the War Office refused to divide a regiment, the alternative has been taken of removing all the men. A general order has, therefore, been issued to the effect that the troops are to hold themselves in readiness during the next two or three months to sail for England, whither the Victorian head-quarters staff will, of course, go too. Besides Sir Trevor Chute, who has united himself to a pleasant extent with our community, the colony will most feel the loss of Colonel Pitt, C.B., who has altogether spent fifteen years here and in New Zealand.

The Duke of Cambridge, yesterday week, brought his visit to the camp to a conclusion by some evolutions. As the flying column, under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B., was retiring from Sandhurst, it was determined by his Royal Highness that the remainder of the troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., should, if possible, prevent the flying column from reaching the camp. The force at the disposal of Sir James Scarlett paraded, and proceeded from the camp to take up a series of defensive positions near Farnborough, Cove, and Frimley. The flying column, under Major-General Lysons, left Sandhurst at seven o'clock, en route for Aldershot. About nine o'clock the videttes in the direction of Frimley reported the advance of troops. The commander of the defending force believed that General Lysons would move towards Farnborough, therefore the main portion of his troops were posted near there. The troops which were approaching in the direction turned out to be a small party which General Lysons had sent to make a demonstration, whilst he moved rapidly round by the direction of Fleet Pond, in order to make a flank march to the Long Valley. By this route the flying column met with only a small portion of General Scarlett's force, which they easily defeated before the reserves could be brought up. His Royal Highness, observing that the commander of the flying column was victorious, ordered firing to cease and the whole to return to quarters, which were reached between one and two o'clock.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 1st Administrative Battalion Hampshire Rifle Volunteers, whose head-quarters are at Winchester, has spent a week under canvas in the picturesque island of Hayling, situate a few miles from Portsmouth. The battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Humphery, Bart., and the attendance at the camp numbered upwards of 500. This is the fifth year the battalion has had an "outing" of the kind.

The Robin Hood Rifles were inspected, on Thursday week, by Colonel Roche, who, in his address to the men at the close of the movements, said the regiment was so well disciplined that he was sure in a short time it would be perfected for active service. What he meant was not parade movements, but real service in the field.

The Earl of Derby has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Lancashire, which was held for some years and up to the time of his death by the late Earl.

The regular forces stationed in Manchester, Salford, and Bury were associated with the volunteers, last Saturday, on the occasion of a review and sham fight in Heaton Park, before General Sir J. Garcock. The total numerical strength of the regular forces was about 1500, and that of the volunteers about 4000. Sir J. Garcock spoke well of the performances of the volunteers, though rebuking them for their want of punctuality on the ground.

The tenth annual competition of the Wilts Rifle Association was concluded yesterday week, at the Battlebury ranges. About 460 in prizes was shot for—Lieutenant-Colonel Everett being in command. The first prize for the best aggregate score—25 gs.—given by the president of the association, Lord Heytesbury, was taken by Sergeant Garlick, of the 3rd Wilts; the second prize, 10 gs., the gift of Mr. T. H. Sotherton Estcourt, going to Private W. Tarrant, of the 5th Wilts. The

Marquis of Lansdowne's prize went to Ensign Hoddling, of the 1st Wilts. Private Hussey, of the 7th Wilts, won Mr. F. Grove's piece of plate; Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor's prize of £21 was gained by Ensign Beak, of the 3rd Wilts.

From the *Scotsman* we gather some particulars of the doings of the volunteers in Scotland on Saturday last:—

The prizes presented by the officers, honorary members, and others interested in the welfare of No. 11 company Q.E.R.V.B. were competed for in the Hunters' Bog; and the successful competitors were:—Private Daniel Fraser, Lance-Corporal John Fraser, Privates Matthews, W. Scott, and Harvey, Sergeant Tait, Corporal Temple, Sergeant Edward, Messrs. Melrose, Wishart, Brown, Jack, and Whitehill.

The competition by the members of the Peebles company for the burgh prizes came off at the range at Cademuir-hill. The following is a list of the names of the prize-winners:—Messrs. R. Veitch, N. McKay, D. Roberts, A. Henry, R. Stoddart, R. Roger, J. Stewart, Alexander Veitch, E. Bonong, A. P. Stirling, T. Stoddart, J. Spalding, J. Dickson, Green, Ker, and Mitchell.

The annual rifle competitions among the members of the Greenock volunteers took place. The weather was somewhat unfavourable, but, notwithstanding, some good scoring was made. The prizes offered were about sixteen in number, and ranged in value from £10 to 10s. In the first tie, Private Dick gained the first prize; Scobbie, Port Glasgow, second; McGrae, Port Glasgow, third; and William Brown, fourth prize. Rae, in the second tie, won the first prize; Spiers, second; and Parkhill, third. In the third tie, McFarlane and Brown were equal, and each were presented with a prize. The Corporation cup, presented by the Corporation of Greenock to the volunteers, was also shot for by five men from each company. No. 4 company (Captain McIntyre) was the winner. This company, out of six years, has had this cup in its possession for four.

The 1st Forfarshire Administrative Battalion (which comprises the Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Frickheim corps of volunteers) was inspected by Colonel Bulwer. After the battalion had been exercised in a variety of movements, Colonel Bulwer addressed the men. The muster, he said, had been fair; and, with regard to the movements, though there were some little things wanting, and others which might be improved, the men had conducted themselves well.

The 1st Ross-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps was inspected, on the 23rd ult., by Colonel Mackay, commandant of Leith Fort. The corps was commanded by Captain D. Munro and Lieutenant Wight. After the usual movements, Colonel Mackay complimented the officers and gunners on their soldier-like appearance on parade, and for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their respective duties. Their arms and accoutrements, he said, were well kept; their carbine and marching drill was very good; while their big-gun drill and firing were really excellent.

PROGRESS OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

The following letter from Sir Roderick Murchison appears in the *Times*:—

"I have received a long letter from Sir Samuel Baker, dated June 15, at Towfikceya, on the banks of the White Nile, in lat. 9.26 N. He has there established a station in the Shillock country, in which he will pass the rainy season, and has erected magazines of galvanised iron to protect his provisions and materials. His flotilla of fifty-three vessels is moored along the wharf; the troops and Europeans were comfortably housed and in good health. Sir Samuel has been satisfactorily joined by all branches of the expedition, via Khartoum, Mr. Higgingsbottom, his chief engineer, having conveyed the vessels and stores across the Nubian desert on the backs of more than 1800 camels. But the delay caused by the abstraction of all conveyances during the opening of the Suez Canal, and the absence of all preparations at Khartoum, which Sir Samuel had directed to be ready, caused the loss of the favourable season for the voyage up the White Nile.

"Since our traveller was there in 1865 the course of the White Nile had become obstructed by a great dam, composed of masses of marsh vegetation floated downwards, beneath which passes the water of the river. The slave-traders, having been thus prevented from following this usual route to their old haunts, had discovered a passage to Gondokoro by way of the Bahr Giraffe, which has thus proved to be not a tributary, but an arm of the main river. Up this arm Baker attempted to proceed, and, after surmounting many difficulties, reached lat. 7.47'46 N., but found his progress arrested by masses of tangled marsh vegetation, through which a canal had to be cut for his vessels to pass; and, finally, some miles beyond, he was forced to return by the shallowness of the water, the arm being passable only in the rainy season.

"His camp on the banks of the main river being established, Sir Samuel will employ his 1500 men to sow and reap corn for the advance to Gondokoro in November next. At the station he has stopped a boat laden with 150 slaves, who, he says, were packed as close as sardines in a cask. Including another lot which he had liberated, he had already freed 305 of these miserable creatures, mostly women, young girls, and boys, and he writes with satisfaction that one of the first labours of his English blacksmiths was to cut through the chains which bound these unfortunates together, all of whom on obtaining their freedom were duly registered.

"Lady Baker and himself have been free of all ailments; his nephew, Lieutenant Baker, R.N., had been highly serviceable, and his six English mechanics had proved efficient and well conducted."

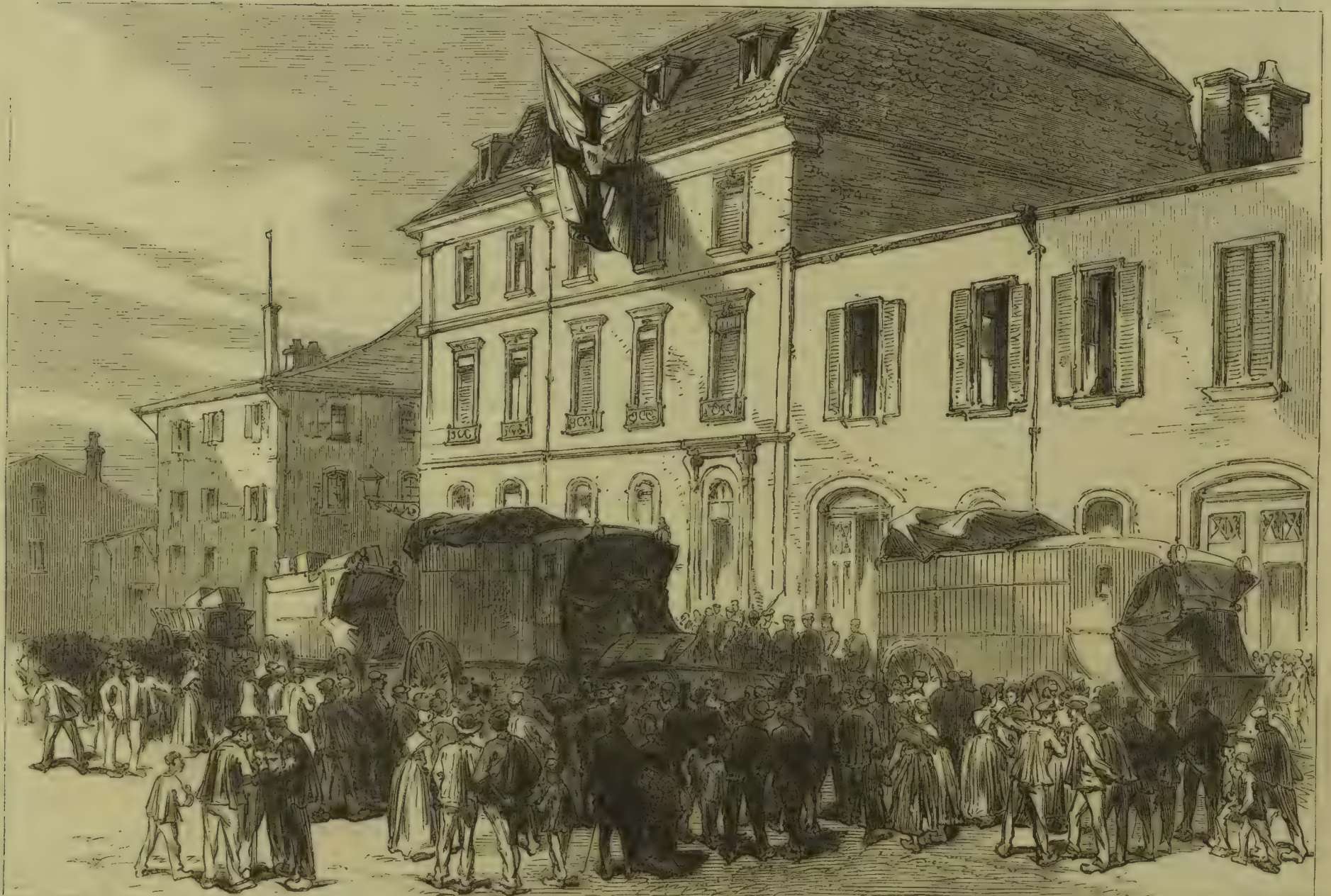
The details of this most interesting letter of Sir Samuel Baker will be read before the Geographical Section at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Liverpool.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that the route to Switzerland via Belgium and Germany being again free, letters for that country may henceforward be sent by that route at the lower rate of postage—three pence per ounce.

The arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Liverpool have been completed. On Monday, the 12th inst., the reception-room at the Free Public Library will be formally opened; on Wednesday the proceedings of the association will formally commence. The general committee will proceed to elect sectional officers and to transact other business. Immediately on the conclusion of that business the company will proceed to the grand hall, where the statue of Mr. Gladstone will be formally unveiled. In the evening the event of the meeting will take place, when all those who hold tickets will assemble in the Philharmonic Hall. Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, who was the president at the Exeter meeting, will resign the chair to his successor, Professor Huxley, who is president-elect. On Thursday evening there will be a conversazione in the Free Library; Friday evening is devoted to a discourse or public lecture at the Philharmonic Hall; and on Saturday there will be excursions.



THE WAR: TOUL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MEURTHE.



THE WAR: HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AT LUNEVILLE.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

The largest portion of the German forces which the King of Prussia has led into France is the army commanded by his nephew, Prince Frederick Charles. It was composed, till the most recent changes, of the 1st Prussian Army Corps, East Prussians, under Baron Mantuffel; the 2nd Army Corps, Pomeranians, under General Fransecki; the 3rd Army Corps, Brandenburgers, under a General von Alvensleben; the 4th Army Corps, from Prussian Saxony and the Thuringian Principalities, under another General von Alvensleben; the 6th Army Corps, Silesians, under General von Tümpling; the 9th Schleswig-Holsteiners, under General von Manstein; and the 12th, from the kingdom of Saxony, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, with some of the Prussian Royal Guards; each corps-d'armée numbering 35,000 men. The two last-mentioned corps, under the Saxon Crown Prince, are now detached for the purpose of covering the flank of the Crown Prince of Prussia; but the remainder are employed in the neighbourhood of Metz, in co-operation with the smaller army of General Steinmetz, which fought the battle of Forbach, and which chiefly sustained the conflicts with Marshal Bazaine's army on the 14th and 16th inst. The army of Prince Frederick Charles was not fully engaged till the great battle of the 18th, at Rezonville and Gravelotte. It will henceforth take a most important part in the campaign.

His Royal Highness is the son of the King's brother, Prince Charles, and of a daughter of the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He is forty-two years of age, having been born at Berlin on March 20, 1828. His education, superintended by General von Roon, now Minister of War, has, in a practical point of view, been even more soldierly than that of his cousin



PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

the Crown Prince. He made the first campaign of Denmark with Wrangel, and that of Baden with his uncle, and was seriously wounded at Wiesen-thal. During the second campaign of Denmark (he has been a General since 1861) he allowed himself to be beaten before Missunde, where he received a wound, and saw one of his aides-de-camp, Lieutenant de Groeben, fall by his side. He, however, planned the assault of Düppel, and, after the capture of that fortification, obtained the chief command of the Austro-Prussian army. Everybody knows the decided part he took in the war of 1866, when he was at the head of the first army, which invaded Bohemia from the side of Saxony, simultaneously with another army, under the Crown Prince, entering that province from Silesia; so that they actually joined each other, on July 3, upon the decisive battle-field of Sadowa, after a week of marching and of daily fighting performed by each of the two armies, just in time to overpower the Austrian commander-in-chief and open the road almost to Vienna. The two cousins may well rely upon each other, and King William, whom they alike love and serve, may rely upon both of them, as, indeed, he may upon every general officer in his army.

At Ramsgate, on Monday morning, between twelve and half-past twelve o'clock, there was a rapid and very unusual rise of the sea, not unlike the "bore" which is seen in some tidal rivers, accompanied by a succession of heavy waves, which rolled up the harbour with prodigious force. The rush of water was so sudden that thirty bathing-machines were floated away, and then dashed upon the shore, and fifteen of them utterly destroyed. The bathers were all saved, but many of them lost their clothes and narrowly escaped drowning. The tide rose over the sea-wall, and up to the level of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN LANCERS BRINGING IN PROVISIONS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Much of the form shown this season, especially by two and three year olds, has been so curious and contradictory that it is hopeless to attempt to estimate the relative merits of many of them. It has been suggested that the terribly hard state of the ground during the summer is in a great measure accountable for this, and it is better to ignore a great deal of the recent running. The last day of the York meeting served further to complicate matters. Normanby, who two days previously cantered away from The Champion over two miles, could not get into the first three for the Great Yorkshire Stakes—a race proverbially fatal to first favourites, as the backers of Blair Athol, Rustic, Vauban, and Charnwood remember to their cost. Last week, in speaking of Normanby's hollow defeat of The Champion, we remarked that too much value must not be attached to it, for, "with only two or three starters, a long race is very seldom true run;" but we did not expect to see such a speedy illustration of our words. It was curious that, after her fine performance in the Yorkshire Oaks, Gertrude should have been allowed to start at 10 to 1 for this race; but people had got it into their heads that she was a roarer—an idea that must surely be dispelled now. She won just as she liked; and were she engaged in the Leger—for which none of the crack fillies are entered—would find plenty of supporters even in the face of her formidable stable companion, Kingcraft. Last year he could give her 14 lb. and a beating, but we do not fancy he would relish the task now. It is quite impossible to account for the marvellous improvement in Gertrude even between Goodwood and York. She was a very poor fourth in the Oaks, and at Goodwood Lady of Lyons and Gamos ran away from her; yet she has now had her revenge on both of them, and won the Great Yorkshire almost as easily as Achievement did, if not by so many lengths. Normanby, who was almost backed against the field, was never formidable, and did not finish the distance; but he may do better at Doncaster, for throughout his whole career he has been a terribly in-and-out performer. The Champion, Stanley, and Fragrance, none of whom will be heard of again in connection with the Leger, ran badly; but Lord Zetland's pair, Falkland and King Cole, did not disgrace themselves.

In the very next race another puzzle was given to students of public form to unravel, for Bothwell, the only animal that has fairly taken the measure of Corisande, and supposed to be about the most formidable Derby candidate, had to be ridden desperately to get home in front of Whaddon, who, though a fine stayer, had previously shown very moderate form indeed. In extenuation of this very shady performance, it is asserted that he had very recently been amiss, and was not nearly wound up. If this were really the case, a mile race would be sure to find out his weak points; and it seemed a pity to start him, as he may never recover from the effects of such a punishing finish. The York Cup proved how thoroughly Lady of Lyons is out of form, and that it will not do to take her wretched performances at York into account when estimating her chance in other engagements. Sabinus, too, will not win another good race without a long rest, to which he is surely entitled after working hard ever since the Epsom First Spring Meeting. Agility, who was receiving 21 lb. for the two years from Rosicrucian, beat him by a head; but little Platt, who was riding her, bored Wells into the rails, and interfered so much with his chance that an appeal was successful and the filly disqualified, to the intense disgust of the Yorkshiremen, with whom Mr. Launde's colours are deservedly popular. Of course, it is very annoying to lose a race after it is won; but Agility, a sound, wiry, wear-and-tear sort of animal, has many another victory before her, and has proved herself worthy of being own sister to Mandrake. The two sensational Stockton performers, Mdlle. de Malloe and Herminie, met in a Nursery, when the former, with 11 lb. the best of the weights, had it all her own way; and the defeat of Miss Sheppard by La Périchole, in the Queen's Plate, brought a very brilliant meeting to a close.

The sales of blood stock showed a slight improvement on Thursday, prices being higher and more lots changing hands; still, there can be no doubt that business was very bad throughout the week, and the Doncaster catalogues will probably be crowded with animals that were sent back at York. Mr. T'Ansen only disposed of three yearlings out of his twenty-three, but they averaged 465 gs.; and as one of them, a filly by Rataplan from Borealis, was in reality merely leased to Mr. Chaplin for the period of her racing career, the prices obtained were very good—a half-brother to Bonny Swell, by Newminster from Bonny Bell, making 800 gs. The late Mr. Watt's horses were all got rid of; the only remarkable one among the ten being Strathcoran, who was a thoroughly game and honest performer while on the turf, and carried the "harlequin" successfully in many a good race. He was bought by Lord Scarborough for 600 gs., and will be used as a sire. Among some brood mares belonging to Mr. Dawson were Edith, the dam of Lord Ronald, Scottish Queen, Ethus, &c., and Scottish Queen herself; and they realised 760 gs. and 390 gs. respectively.

There were an immense number of small meetings this week, but none of them possessed much interest. Scarborough afforded a very fair afternoon's sport; and the attendance was very large, the place being unusually full of visitors, in consequence of the Continent being forbidden ground to tourists. Ptarmigan had no trouble in conceding a great deal of weight to some very moderate animals in the first race of the day. The two-year-old race brought out some very fair animals; and Rebecca, about the best of Lord Clifden's stock that we have yet seen, won very easily; while Mr. Wilkinson, as usual, was invincible in the Hunters' Stakes, though he did not play either of his trump cards, Scarrington and Delaware.

Kent and Surrey, the two counties which until a month ago had not scored a single victory, are finishing the season in a far more satisfactory manner, the latter having especially distinguished itself by a brilliant series of successes. At the end of last week Kent beat Sussex by 99 runs, "Farmer" Bennett playing a very fine innings of 75, and Willsher, who has been bowling in extraordinary form during the whole of this year, taking twelve wickets. More important still was the victory of Surrey over Notts; for, though the latter county lost the invaluable services of Daft owing to his late accident, yet it was still so strong that the Surrey eleven, which has struggled most pluckily in spite of an unparalleled run of bad luck, deserves the greatest credit for defeating it. The result was mainly due to the bowling of the new Surrey men, Mr. Bray and Anstead, the former of whom took twelve wickets at an expense of 80 runs, his slows seeming to fairly puzzle the Notts men, while the latter secured eight wickets. Mr. Gregory made 70 for Surrey, and Pooley, who is one of the safest scorers of the day, put together 63. There was no very high score made for Notts.

The Amateur Swimming Championship of the Thames, which was held by T. Morris, who has recently become a professional, was contested on Saturday last. H. Parker, of the Alliance and London S.C., won easily.

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

Before giving an account of the fortifications of Paris, it is needful to explain the topographical position of that city, and the chief lines of approach, with reference especially to the roads and the rivers. The rivers are less important in themselves than in determining the situation of towns, and therefore of high roads. The Marne throughout its whole course, the Seine from its source to Montereau, that portion of the plateau of Langres comprised between the sources of these rivers, and the Seine from Montereau to Paris, form a long semicircular strip of country, from thirty-eight to fifty miles in breadth, rather hilly towards the east, and intersected by the Aube, but opening up towards the west in a great dreary and naked plateau, only traversed by brooks. In this plateau the separation of the Marne from the Seine is effected by a series of low hills, the chief issues of which are occupied by Villenoxe, Sezanne, Pont St. Prix, and Etoges. To the east of this line the country is flat and uniform, consisting of a heavy, cold, uncultivable soil, with a scanty and poverty-stricken population; to the west of this line we find a strong, fertile clay soil, and a rich and numerous population. All this district is watered by shallow sluggish streams; the Grand Morin and Petit Morin, tributaries of the Marne, and the Yeres, a tributary of the Seine, are the principal ones; they offer no obstacle to the operations of an army, but their valleys contain some very advantageous defensive positions.

This district is crossed by four longitudinal roads—1. From Paris to Strasbourg by Meaux, Chateau Thierry, Epernay, and Châlons, now skirted by a railway. This was the route taken by Blücher's army in its march on Paris. 2. From Paris to Châlons by Meaux, Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Montmirail, and Champaubert. This was the route taken by Blücher in his first march in 1814, when his army was destroyed by Napoleon in the battles of Champaubert, Montmirail, Chateau Thierry, and Vauchamps. 3. From Paris to Vitry by Lagny, Coulommiers, Ferté Gaucher, Sezanne, and Fère Champenoise. This was the route taken by the allies in 1814, in their last march on Paris, when they defeated at Fère Champenoise and Ferté Gaucher the corps of Marmont and Mortier. 4. From Paris to Nogent-sur-Seine by Brie Comte Robert, Mormans, Nangis, and Provins. This was the route taken by Schwarzenberg's army in its first march on Paris, when it was beaten by Napoleon at Mormans, Nangis, and Montereau. These four roads, at all times good and practicable, are intersected by four cross-roads, which were very bad in 1814:—1. From Châlons to Troyes by Arcis. 2. From Epernay to Troyes by Vertus, Fère Champenoise, and Plancy. 3. From Epernay to Nogent by Montmirail, Sezanne, and Villenoxe. This was the route taken by Napoleon in 1814 to compass the destruction of Blücher's army at the battles of Montmirail, Champaubert, and Vauchamps. 4. From Ferté-sous-Jouarre to Melun by Coulommiers and Guignes, partly followed by Napoleon when he went to beat Schwarzenberg's army at Mormans, Nangis, and Montereau.

The city of Paris, situated between the confluent of the Marne, the Oise, and the Seine, in the midst of a wide plain, is divided into two unequal parts by the river, from 200 ft. to 300 ft. in breadth, which runs from east to west, forming an arc of a circle. On the right bank of the Seine, the height of which is about 80 ft. above the level of the sea, rise the hills of Montmartre, 394 ft. in height; of Belleville, 311 ft. in height; of Ménilmontant, and of Charonne. On the left bank are the heights of Mont Valérien, 495 ft.; of St. Cloud, 306 ft.; of Sèvres, Meudon, and Issy. The northern portion of Paris is the largest. Twenty-one bridges keep up the communications. The form of the city may be compared to an ellipse, somewhat flattened on the right side, the longer axis of which is about nine miles. According to the Census of 1866, Paris has 1,825,274 inhabitants, and about 90,000 houses.

Since 1841, under the reign of Louis Philippe and the Ministry of M. Thiers, Paris has been fortified. An immediate capture of this town, like that of 1814 and 1815 by the Allies, has become an impossibility. The systematic reconstruction of the interior of the city, which Napoleon III. has caused to be executed by the late Prefect of the Seine, M. Haussmann, may be regarded as completing the works of fortification. The fortifications of Paris consist of a surrounding wall, fortified, formed of a military road, a rampart, ditches, and a glacis. Eighty-five bastions, all nearly of the same shape, and other advanced points, are destined to cover the outer extent of the moats, which can be filled with the waters of the Seine. The escarpment is lined with a wall which is covered by the glacis. The military road inside is paved. Near to this, and frequently parallel to it, is the line which joins all the railway lines running into Paris and their eight termini. Sixty-six gates, close to which are placed the Bureaux de Douane, are pierced in the fortifications. Outside the surrounding wall, and at a distance of about half a league, are fifteen detached forts, including Vincennes, which are united partially by redoubts and intrenchments to the walls.

The detached exterior forts may be considered in three groups. We may first notice the group that forms the north-east line of these outside fortifications, from St. Denis to the north of Montmartre. The town of St. Denis alone is surrounded by three great forts. On the left of and close to the railway leading to Enghien and Montmorency, and behind the confluence of the canal of St. Denis with the Seine, is the fort of La Briche; to the north, and on the other side of the stream of Rouillon, is the fort of "La Double Couronne du Nord;" and on the south-east is the fort of the east. These three points are united together by ramparts and ditches which can be readily filled, and which are covered by the redoubt of Stains. St. Denis itself may therefore be considered a fortress. At 4400 paces to the south-east of the eastern fort, and consequently nearer to Paris, is the fort of Aubervilliers. Between the two passes the railway to Soissons, and behind this line is the canal of St. Denis. The earth which was dug out of the canal forms before it a sort of parapet fortified by three redoubts. At a distance of 4200 paces from the other side of the Canal de l'Ouroq and of the Strasbourg Railway, on the continuation of the height of Belleville by Pautin, is the fort of Romainville. It is 1800 paces from the principal wall of defence. A series of intrenchments extends from the fort towards the Canal de l'Ouroq, while on the other side two redoubts defend the passage. Further off to the east and to the south, still on the outer side of the same line of hills, and almost in a line parallel to the railway to Mulhouse, the works of the fortifications, which are united by a paved road, are continued at about equal distances—the forts of Noisy (3500 paces), Rosny (3200 paces), and Nogent (3800). There ends the line of hills which begins near Belleville, and descends by a steep incline towards the Marne. Between the above-named forts are placed at short intervals the redoubts of Noisy, Montreuil, Boissière, and Fontenay. The Marne, which is here 100 paces in breadth, forms a natural defence, fortified also by an intrenchment of 2800 ft. in length, consisting of a parapet and ditches covering the isthmus of Saint Maur, where a bridge crosses the Marne. The two extremities of the intrenchment are flanked by the redoubts of Faisanderie and Gravelle. These the railway of Vincennes

and La Varenne passes. All these works inclose in a semi-circle the castle of Vincennes, in which is the principal arsenal of Paris, on the edge of the great field for manoeuvring artillery close to the Marne. On the other bank of this river, in the triangle formed by the union of the Seine and the Marne near Alfort, on the right side of the Lyons Railway, is the fort of Charenton, which closes the first line of defence. What adds to its strength is that the enceinte inclosed by the fortifications answers admirably for an intrenched camp in which 200,000 men may be placed.

The next group of detached forts to be described is that of those forming the southern line of exterior defences. Opposite to Fort Charenton, and at a distance of 4000 paces, on the left bank of the Seine, begins the southern line, with the fort of Ivry, which commands the neighbourhood. In a straight line, nearly from east to west, the forts of Bicetre, Montrouge, Vannes, and Issy follow at equal distances of about 3000 paces. The last named rises to a height of about 50 ft. above the Seine, which here leaves the city. Between them are the railways of Limours (Sceaux) and of Versailles (left bank). The three last points are covered since the introduction of rifled cannon, which was not known at the time of the building of these forts, by the heights of Bagneux and Meudon.

The third group of detached forts are those on the western side of Paris. This line of outside defence is naturally very easy, for the Seine, flowing in the direction of the north and north-east, turns towards St. Denis by St. Cloud, Boulogne, Suresnes, Puteaux, Courbevoie, Neuilly, Asnières, Clichy, and St. Ouen, places on the banks of the river. Between it and the town is the celebrated Bois de Boulogne. On the line indicated five bridges cross the Seine, and near the station of Asnières, on the left bank, the railways from Dieppe, Normandy, St. Germain, and Versailles (right bank) unite and cross the river by a common bridge. A single fort, but the largest and strongest of all—that of Mont Valérien, situated 415 ft. above the Seine, and from which there is a magnificent view of Paris—commands the whole of this space. A paved road joins Mont Valérien with the Bois de Boulogne, by the bridge of Suresnes.

We have spoken of the fort at Mont Valérien. The distance between this fort and the nearest of those about St. Denis is 16,500 paces, or nearly seven miles; and the distance from the fort of Issy is about 10,000 paces, or about four miles. It is clear that at this point there is a great gap in the system of defence. The report of the Minister on August 8 seems to allude to this circumstance. It is there stated that the special committee for the armament of the fortifications of Paris has noted the existence of important gaps in the line of defence, but that they would immediately put in hand the execution of certain works the plans for which had just been agreed to. The "important gaps" just referred to are on the side of the valley of the lower Seine. A great construction is being raised between Mont Valérien and the sides of Meudon, which will command the valleys of Sèvres and Ville d'Avray. The point which has been selected is Montretout. It is directly opposite to the station of St. Cloud.

We have come to an end of the series of fortifications. The greatest distance is that between Mont Valérien and the Fort de Nogent. It follows exactly the parallel, and at a distance of 27,000 paces, or nearly eleven miles; while in the southern direction the greatest distance, between St. Denis and the fort of Bicetre, is 20,000 paces, or eight miles. The line of circumference which would join the exterior forts would be twenty-six miles, or twelve and a half hours' march. All the exterior forts have bastions. Further, the forts of Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent have hornworks. The scarp and counterscarp are as high as those of the fortifications of Paris; covered ways, with trenches of masonry and bomb-proof powder-magazines are everywhere. All the forts communicate by telegraph with Paris and with each other. Their siege would require a formidable army. But, on the other side, we must not forget that the problem of providing sufficiently for two millions of people for even one month has not yet been solved.

The new Protestant church at Killarney was consecrated, yesterday week, by the Bishop of Limerick.

Lord Bury, M.P., is gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary took place at the institution, Margate; and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the charity attended. The hospital was established in 1796, during which year the patients numbered 16; during the year 1869 they were 850. The patients are needy persons afflicted with scrofula, and the hospital provides 250 beds for patients, with warm and cold baths, and machines for bathing. Samuel Tomkins, Esq., the treasurer, having taken the chair, Mr. J. M. Clabon, one of the hon. secretaries, read the report for the past year. It stated that on Aug. 20, 1869, the number of patients in the infirmary was 254, to whom had since been added, up to Aug. 20, 1870, 508; making a total of 762. Out of this number there were—deaths, 7; cured, 132; greatly benefited, 187; benefited, 146; not relieved, 54; in the infirmary, 235. The out-patients numbered 88. The directors had to report that within the last few months legacies had been bequeathed to the charity of £500 by J. Parsons, Esq.; £176 by John Nicholl, Esq.; and £90 by A. A. Parker, Esq. The hospital at Margate is the only one in the kingdom set apart for the treatment of scrofulous disease amongst the poor. The directors express their regret that the number of subscribers on the five-shilling subscription-list had been diminishing during the last three years. The amount received on that account last year was £1543.

Among the recent Acts was one to amend the law relating to indictable offences by forgery. It is to be construed as one statute within the 24th and 25th Vct., cap. 98, to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland on forgery, and to extend to the United Kingdom:—"If any person forges or alters, or offers, utters, disposes of, or puts off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any stock certificate or coupon issued in pursuance of part 5 of the National Debt Act, 1870, or of any former Act, or demands or endeavours to obtain or receive any share or interest of or in any stock as defined in the National Debt Act, 1870, or to receive any dividend or money payable in respect thereof, by virtue of any such forged or altered certificate, or coupon, or document, purporting as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged or altered, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to defraud, he shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for life or for any term not less than five years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement." For falsely personating an owner of stock the like sentence to be inflicted. For engraving plates, &c., for stock certificates fourteen years' penal servitude can be awarded; and for forgery of transfer of stocks from England to Ireland, &c., the punishment is to be from two years' imprisonment to penal servitude for life.

A VIEW OF METZ.

Of the numerous Engravings, in this Number of our Journal, which represent the scenes and characteristic incidents of the war in France, the large one filling the two middle pages of the Paper will first engage the reader's notice. It gives a complete bird's-eye view of the city of Metz, from a point in the air just above the promontory of that level meadow called the Pré St. Symphorien, which is watered on two sides by the winding stream of the Moselle, dividing it from the islands and the other ground occupied by the city. This meadow lies westward, outside of the city, below the esplanade of the citadel, from which it is separated by one branch of the river, whilst another branch severs it from the Ile du Sauley, upon which stands the powder-factory of the military arsenal. The view of the valley of the Moselle, which was presented in an Engraving we published last week, from a sketch by our Special Artist late at the head-quarters of the French army, looked directly over the Pré St. Symphorien, from the Esplanade, having the ramparts of the citadel to the left hand and the powder-mill island to the right; but it extended, on the right hand, as far as the St. Martin suburb, the Thionville Railway, and the hill and forts of St. Quentin. The present general view of Metz, drawn by the same Artist, looks in exactly the opposite direction—that is, eastward, and down the course of the river as it passes through the town, the foreground of this View being precisely that corner of the flat meadow shore at the bend of the stream, opposite the esplanade and powder-mills, which was so prominently shown in the former Illustration. The one Engraving may thus be regarded as the topographical complement of the other; and both together form a complete panorama of the city and the country on its western side, including St. Quentin and Longeville, with the adjacent villages, and with the railroad which passes by Metz, throwing out a short branch to this city, on its way to Thionville and the Luxemburg frontier.

The city of Metz, with its historical renown, its population of nearly 60,000, and its political and strategical importance, must be highly prized by the French nation. It was a free city of the German Empire, and the residence of a Sovereign Prince-Bishop, till 1552, when it was seized by the French; and the Emperor Charles V. exerted himself in vain, during a ten-months' siege, to recover it for Germany. The ancient gate on the east side, called the Porte des Allemands, which was the subject of an Engraving in one of our late Numbers, still shows marks of the German artillery used in 1553. Metz is not only the strongest inland fortress in France, but possesses one of the largest artillery arsenals, with a cannon-foundry, and the principal school for the instruction of French military engineers and military officers. Its position, upon a rising ground and several islands, the whole being nearly surrounded by the confluent waters of the Moselle and the Seille, which last-mentioned stream joins the Moselle just below the town, is most favourable to military defence.

The Seille, before entering the Moselle, divides itself into two branches, one of which flows between the ramparts, while the other runs through the town. This abundance of water becomes an important element in the defence of the fortress. By closing the sluices of the Seille, the waters may be raised 24 ft., so as to form a lake more than six miles in extent. There are nine gates to the town, and as many drawbridges. The enceinte was planned by Vauban and continued by Marshal Belleisle. The chief works in advance of the enceinte are the Double Crown works of Moselle and Belle-Croix, constructed in 1731 by Cormontaigne, one of the greatest masters of the art of fortification that France ever possessed. They are considered his chef-d'œuvre. Cormontaigne resided at Thionville, and reconstructed most of the fortifications in this part of France. Improving upon Vauban's system, he carried the salient point of the ravelin—that two-faced, wedge-like work which is constructed opposite the curtain, in front of the tenailles—much further out. By this construction it became impossible for an enemy to ascend the glacis of a bastion until he had got possession of the two collateral ravelins, on account of the fire which might be directed from these upon his approaches between them, and so the time necessary for conducting a siege was increased. The Double Crown at Metz is surrounded by a triple ditch filled with water. There is also to the south-west the casemated work, called Fort Gisors, rebuilt with modern improvements in 1827. A square redoubt, called "Le Paté," is on the left bank of the Seille, near the railway station, south-west of the town. There are besides four or five lunettes, and then, outside all, the zone of small forts, at which the French engineers have been working diligently for the last two years. In their construction the principles of Vauban have been retained, in antagonism to the modern or German system.

Such is Metz, now beleaguered by the Prussians. Within its walls military discipline reigns supreme. The inhabitants may live there in fear and trembling, or they may go forth into the world. They may hunger or starve, but the first duty of the commandant will be to feed his soldiers. The magistrates cannot treat with the enemy, for their functions are suspended. No strangers are allowed within the walls; trade is at a standstill. Silence reigns throughout the streets, and no man knows what an hour may bring forth, for Metz is in the heart of the German army. The forty days' provisions, said to be in it, were calculated for a garrison of 30,000 men. There must now, with its inhabitants, be at least 150,000 people in and around the place; so that forty days' provisions come to less than twelve, even counting the horses and half-rations. The great part of the French army driven back on Metz is still outside the walls; there is no room for them in the town. They are on the west side, where the main body of the Prussians are, and from whence the Prussians have quite cut off their retreat. This is the weak point of Metz, as the Prussians knew before they took such a step, and from this point it will be attacked. A great siege train is already sent to the Prussian army. It is to be hoped, for the sake of our boasted civilisation, that the attack will be confined as much as possible to the actual defences, and that no attempt will be made to bombard the city itself. In the narrow streets and tall, old-fashioned houses, the inhabitants would suffer greatly.

In the large Engraving that occupies pages 252 and 253 the central object is the noble Gothic cathedral of Metz, an edifice of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with a spire 373 ft. high, and with splendid painted-glass windows. From the broad and handsome quays, which border the right bank of the river, at the west end of the city, the bridge called the Meyen Pont, distinguished by its five arches and row of lamp-posts above, leads across the Moselle to a large island, half-covered with streets, but with two or three wide open places or squares. A much smaller island, of a half-moon shape, lies between the large island and the main channel of the river. It is joined by two short bridges to the right bank of the Moselle, opposite to or below the cathedral, while two other short bridges connect it with the large island. The Palace of the Prefecture, where the Emperor Napoleon resided from the commencement of the war till Sunday, the 14th ult., is the farthest of the public buildings shown on the small island.

Nearer to the spectator is the theatre; and a pleasure-ground, or public garden, is in front of it, with trees planted on the banks. The open space on the rising ground, to the right hand of the cathedral, is the Place Napoléon, where are the headquarters of the military commandant. It is adorned with a statue and some warlike trophies on pedestals. It was here that our Special Artist, in company with the special correspondents of two or three other London journals, underwent a brief confinement after their arrest, and a tedious examination by the officers in the guard-room, while the excited populace crowding the square outside threatened to lynch them as spies of the enemy. To the right of this place is the square roof of a market-house for fruits and vegetables; still more to the right, but nearer to the eye, is the School of Engineers, with a lofty tower resembling a lighthouse, at the top of which is an observatory chamber, where the pupils of the school are practised in land surveying or mensuration, and where also, perhaps, astronomical observations may sometimes be taken. Further off is the tower of the Church of St. Eucaire, near which are seen the two old round towers, with peaked tops, of the Porte des Allemands, and the arch of the gate, with an outwork of the fortifications beyond it, towards the cemetery. The view is terminated, on the right hand, by the Palais de Justice, a handsome building on the esplanade, half concealed behind the trees, above the river bank in the foreground. To the left hand of our Engraving, beyond the water of a narrow branch of the Moselle, the Ile du Sauley lies in the foreground, with the sheds and other buildings of the gunpowder factory. The machinery for grinding the powder and for the other manufacturing works of the arsenal is moved by water-power; and this is obtained by letting in the water of the river, through sluices made in the bank, the arches of which are shown on the side exposed to our view.

But we must now direct attention to the extreme left, and to the background, where a part of the famous fortifications of Metz is displayed. The long bridge, of a dozen small arches, which crosses a wide piece of water, from the large island already described to the northern suburb, is the Pont des Morts, leading to the Place de France. Here are vast ranges of barracks, magazines, and military storehouses, with an hospital to accommodate 1500 patients. Behind these, extending to the water's edge at each end, and entirely closing this side of the town, is the extraordinary twofold series of ramparts called the Double Couronne de Moselle; an intricate arrangement of walls and ditches, in various angles more or less projecting, so placed as to cover and protect each other, and to afford the garrison ready communication between all parts of the interior, while combining their artillery to destroy the assailant outside. The fosses or moats are kept full of water from the river at each end. The road to Thionville, accessible by the second bridge on this side, passes out through these fortifications to the open country. It was by this gate that the Emperor Napoleon, with the Prince Imperial and his suite, escaped from Metz on the Sunday afternoon, the 14th ult., when a portion of his army was actually fighting with the Prussians, about three miles away, on the other side of the city. The conflict was on the east side, and on the right bank of the Moselle, near Pange and Courcelles; the Imperial party came out on the west side, and, turning to the left, reached the suburban village of Longeville, where his Majesty passed the night, and whence he moved on the next day to Gravelotte, a few miles on the road to Verdun. To continue our remarks on the forts round Metz, there is one towards the farther extremity of the Ile Chambière, where a camp has been formed, below the bridges; and Fort St. Julien stands upon the hill, at some distance from the town, overlooking the right bank of the river. But the most conspicuous and important feature in the fortifications on the eastern side is the Double Couronne de Bellecroix. This complicated range of massive bulwarks, which cannot be described without using technical terms, is even more stupendous than the one we have noticed at the Thionville gate. It extends like a crest along the ridge of the hill which rises from the right bank of the little river Seille, just above its confluence with the Moselle. In the View we have engraved, looking at the cathedral in the centre, the Double Couronne de Bellecroix appears directly over the cathedral, covering the summit of the high ground beyond it; though in fact half the city, with the Artillery School, the Arsenal, and the stream of the Seille, lies in the hollow between. The Bellecroix fortifications would be an almost insurmountable obstacle to any attack from the direction of the position first taken by the Prussians when they approached Metz from St. Avold, on the east side. A movement from that road to the left, in order to cross the Seille towards the railway station at the Porte Serpenoise, would be opposed by the Redoubt du Pâté and by the other detached forts above named. Upon the whole there can be no doubt that Metz would long withstand a besieger of greatly superior force, were not his efforts assisted by the fear of famine or the wasting effects of disease. We must all earnestly desire, for the sake of humanity, that the siege on this occasion may not be prolonged to such painful extremities, which seem worse than any slaughter in the open battle-field.

HAMBURG AND THE ELBE IN WAR.
TIME.

The following is a letter from our Special Artist and Correspondent who furnishes Illustrations of the movements of the French naval squadrons, in the North Sea and in the Baltic, and of the German preparations for the defence of the shores and harbours:—

"Hamburg, the largest and most important of the old Hanse Towns, is now a really noble city; for the large spaces cleared by the great fire have become covered with stately buildings, hotels, and mansions. The quays round the Alster, the boulevards of Hamburg, are thronged all day with splendid equipages. The beautiful inner and outer lakes, called the Great and Little Alster, are dotted with pleasure-boats; while the busy little steam-boats rush about from shore to shore, conveying the pleasure-seeking citizens, their wives, and children, to the numerous tea-gardens and places of entertainment upon the shores of the larger lake, or to their pretty villas near the city. But Hamburg has two faces; the one is young, bright, gay, and beautiful; the other, old, ugly, dirty, and careworn. To judge of this city by seeing only the neighbourhood of the Alster, or the district of St. Pauli, one might think it the pleasantest place in Northern Germany; but if you strike into the city at right angles to the haven, entering the old and lower part of the town, you there will find a wretched quarter, full of poverty, disease, and dirt. The dark and narrow streets here contain piles of dilapidated buildings, leaning against each other or bulging over filthy canals, through whose stagnant, slimy water the melancholy-looking barges can scarcely make their way. There is nothing bright and gay here; fever and disease are never absent, and in the bad times here is the haunt of cholera. But great exertions are constantly being made to improve the old parts of the city. The Hamburgers are proud of their city, which is the great emporium of North Germany. It is situated in a beautiful country, and the tidal waters of the North Sea, flowing up the channel of the Elbe, wash the walls of its warehouses.

"But Hamburg is sad just now. Her magnificent harbour, with its quays and docks, is crammed with shipping, and they grind against each other in tiers in the Elbe stream; but there is no canvas on their yards, no men on their decks, and no merchandise in their holds. For the river Elbe, the great highroad to Hamburg, is barred up, and an iron grasp has been laid upon its mouth. No vessel belonging to any nation may now come in, but, for a few days only, at the date of my writing, vessels not German may depart empty. A fleet of French ironclad men-of-war lies at anchor at the river's mouth, and the entire trade of this great city is paralysed. Well may its citizens be sad, for, unless the barrier that stops their commerce be quickly removed, hundreds of them must be ruined and beggared. Descending the Elbe from Hamburg, on the right bank is the populous city of Altona, in Holstein, which joined to Hamburg makes one great city. The ground is high here, and is covered with houses down to the water's edge. Here, as at Hamburg, we find long lines of ships lying idle, without crews or cargoes. Some of the large Transatlantic steamers are laid up here. Continuing along the shore of the Elbe, on the Holstein side, the hillsides are covered with villas and villages. All the houses have gardens to the water's edge. The hills are high and thickly covered with wood; so that a prettier district it would be difficult to find than that about New Mill and the shore on this side generally.

"On the left bank, or the Hanover side, the land is low—scarcely raised above the water; and so it is all over this side of Hanover, which, in prehistoric times, was the bed of a great sea, whose waves washed the steep hillsides of the Holstein shore. About six miles from Hamburg is the pretty village of Blankenese. This is the favourite resort of the citizens of Altona and Hamburg. It abounds in tea-gardens, hotels, and lodging-houses. The scenery about this place is exceedingly fine. The houses are built on terraces cut out of the sandy cliffs; and the country seems richly wooded. The effect of it from the Elbe is charming. This place is a celebrated fishing-station, and above a hundred vessels belong here; but war, which makes no distinction between the rich and poor, has compelled these poor fishermen to lay up their boats and wait for better times.

"About a dozen miles below Altona, the high land of Holstein ceases, and both shores become flat. On the Hanover shore, a short distance inland, is the town of Stade, well known in consequence of its having, until 1861, had the special privilege of levying a toll upon all ships that passed up or down the Elbe. On the Holstein shore, still lower down, is the small port and town of Glückstadt. At a most important point in the navigation of the river between these two places a line of large ships is anchored. They are filled with sand, and in half an hour might be sunk so as to effectually stop the navigation. It is a melancholy sight, when so much money is being spent in different places to improve and create greater facilities for navigation, here to see a fleet of fine vessels prepared to destroy one of the most valuable harbours in the world.

"Below this point all the most important of the landmarks and buoys have been removed, enough only being left to enable the small local craft to move about. About sixty miles below Hamburg the Elbe widens out, and takes the character of an estuary; but, although the water is wide, the ship channel is extremely narrow. This passage is close to the Hanover shore, near the small port and town of Cuxhaven.

"At the present moment Cuxhaven is a place of great importance, and every means has been resorted to to protect it and prevent the enemy entering the Elbe. The whole channel has been laid with torpedoes and other obstructions; while, directly in the fair way, abreast of Cuxhaven, a very powerful ironclad ship, the Prinz Adalbert, has been placed; some small gun-boats are moored nearer, acting as tenders to the large vessel. The Prinz Adalbert has guns that can throw 11-inch shot, that will pass through 9 inches of iron plate, with all its timber backing. Only one ship at a time can enter the channel of Cuxhaven, so that this Prussian ship becomes a most formidable opponent to an approaching enemy.

"Cuxhaven is a small port, but important in time of peace as being a pilot station; and, having a secure roadstead, is much used as a bathing-place by the people of Hamburg. At present it is full of life and bustle; batteries are being constructed, and everything that military ingenuity can suggest is done to protect the place and entrance to the river. As might be expected, several vessels have arrived on the coast, bound for Hamburg, knowing nothing of the war; and, being bewildered at not finding the usual lights and sea marks, have been cast away upon one or other of the numerous sandbanks that extend along the whole length of this coast."

With reference to the subject of another Illustration, our Correspondent again writes:—"Kiel, in Holstein, is one of the finest harbours in the Baltic. The scenery of its shores is charming. At the present time there are no Prussian ironclad ships there; but there is a large three-decked ship of wood, named the Renown, purchased from the English; and a large steam-frigate, the Elizabeth; with several gun-boats. At the entrance to the bay is a large fort, named Fort Fredericksort. There are a large number of troops in Kiel, and great preparations are being made to resist any attempt at landing. The sketch sent is a view of the bay from the high ground near Düsternbrook, with the French squadron visible in the distance."

Mr. W. J. Payne held an inquiry, last Saturday, at the St. George's Vestry-hall, Southwark, touching the death of Martha Banton, aged twenty-three years. Mr. William Banton, 21, Harrow-road, a gentleman, deposed that the deceased was his daughter. Two years ago she came into a legacy of £300, which was paid to her by instalments. Before she got the money she was a very amiable girl; but shortly after she became entitled to the money she entirely altered in her habits, and she thought of nothing but watching the changing of the fashions and living in style. She insisted upon leaving her home, and she took the best room in a coffee-house and spent there £2 a week for board and lodging. Witness had hoped that when all her money was gone he would be able to induce her to return home. He called upon her five times every week, and spoke to her about the folly of remaining away. He felt certain that he would succeed, as she had no sweet-heart. She said, "I shall never go home as long as there is water enough in the Thames to drown me." He then consulted two doctors, who saw her. One of them said that she was likely to commit suicide and the other said she was not. Mary Ann Nooncy, of the Monarch coffee-house, Holborn, stated that for the last five months deceased had lodged at the Monarch coffee-house. On Sundays she said she had no money, and she gave witness her brooch in lieu of payment for dinner. She then spoke about the Thames Embankment. Mr. Barnard, clerk to the solicitors who used to pay her the legacy, said she called every day for a whole week asking for money; but, as she had had it all, they told her that they had none to give her. Samuel Scott, a boatman, proved picking up the body, on Thursday, while it was floating in the Thames off Horsey-down. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."



THE WAR: VIEW OF METZ FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

LITERATURE.

Life and Remains of Robert Lee, D.D., F.R.S.E., &c. By Robert Herbert Story. With an Introductory Chapter by Mrs. Oliphant. (Hurst and Blackett.) This excellent biography of an excellent man is fitly introduced to the reader's notice by an explanatory preface written by the vigorous pen of her who wrote the life of Edward Irving. It is not everyone, however, who can be induced to take so great an interest in the career of the most estimable amongst departed gentlemen as to wade steadily through two large volumes, however well introduced and however well put together, when they contain matter relating chiefly to ecclesiastical affairs; for, from the very nature of the case, such affairs will be of special rather than general interest, and will be as repugnant to some as they are attractive to others. But whosoever cares some considerable multiple of twopence about the antecedents and present condition of the Church of Scotland, its great disruption, the origin of the Free Church, and all that appertains thereto, will enter upon this biography of Dr. Lee with a keen appetite which may be satisfied, but will not be satiated, when the last page of the second volume is reached. Such a one will not require to be told who Dr. Lee was, and what he attempted and accomplished; but, as there are others who are not urged by their feelings of religious and controversial sympathy to learn all that can be known about him, and for whom it were, nevertheless, good that they should give up some of their leisure for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the sayings and doings of an able, an earnest, and an eminent, if not a great man, a few brief sentences of biographical narration may be found useful and stimulative. Robert Lee, "though destined to leave his mark so broadly on the Scottish Church, was not a Scot by birth. His native place was across the Border, at Tweedmouth." He was born in November, 1804, was of humble parentage, and went to school at Berwick-on-Tweed. After leaving school he desired to go to one of the Universities of Scotland; but the inevitable fees stopped the way. But, having learned the craft of boat-building, he built and sold a boat, and with the money thus obtained started for St. Andrew's. He entered in the session of 1824-5, and "his course was brilliant and successful." Towards its close he spent most of his time at Mount Melville, where he was tutor to that Whyte Melville who has made his mark in literature as the author of "Digby Grand" and other novels of great merit and popularity. In 1832 he left the University and was "licensed" to preach the gospel. He appears to have been an effective preacher, and in 1833 he was elected minister of a chapel of ease at Arbroath. From Arbroath he was transferred, in 1836, to the large and populous parish of Campsie. During his settlement there the religious world was much vexed and disquieted, what with the "Life of Jesus," published by Strauss, in Germany; the association of Pusey and Newman, in England; and the late deposition of Messrs. Campbell and Irving, in Scotland. Mr. Lee did not personally mingle to any great extent in the disputes; but he watched the contest keenly, and when the fatal May 18, 1843, dawned upon a Scottish Church rent asunder by secession, he was not found numbered amongst the seceders. From Campsie he went, in 1843, to be minister of the Old Grey Friars' church and parish in Edinburgh. The change was to his pecuniary advantage, which was a consideration that he, having taken a wife and begotten a growing family at Campsie, did not hesitate to openly confess, being, probably, of the same opinion as that shrewd parishioner who remarked "It's weel kent that the Lord never gies a ca' to a puirer steepend." In 1844 the University of St. Andrew's conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; and in 1845, on Jan. 19, the venerable church of which he was the minister was burned down. This, apparently, grievous event was destined to have a happy influence upon his future; for the "catastrophe led to arrangements being made which, while they relieved him from the weekly pressure of having to prepare for two services, subjected him to the necessity of witnessing, generally every Lord's Day, the celebration of public worship, as well as of himself conducting it, and thus tended to fix in his mind the deficiencies of the ordinary Scottish ritual." On Jan. 30, 1847, he was installed in the chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh; and in his capacity as professor and investigator, though he did not bear away the palm from Tischendorf and other critical scholars of original and profound talents, he did good service. Soon he began a course of innovation, or reform, according as either word may seem preferable, and met with the usual fate of innovators or reformers—opposition and prosecution, if not persecution. On Saturday, March 14, 1868, at the age of sixty-four, he rested from his labours; and all that remained of him at Torquay, where he died, was taken to Edinburgh, "that he might be buried beside his four children, in the Grange Cemetery." As lecturer, preacher, speech-maker, writer, and innovator or reformer, he showed ability, earnestness, and a liberal spirit; and it is impossible to read without profit, whether he be agreed with or differed from, the two volumes which exhibit him in his various characters.

Contemporary Annals of Rome. By the Roman Correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*; with Preface, by the Very Rev. Monsignor Capel. (Richardson and Son.) There are doubtless many who will rejoice, and perhaps, as many who will grieve, at the triumphant spirit in which the preface of this far from uninteresting volume is written. It appears that "a more eventful and glorious pontificate than that of Pius IX., happily reigning, is not to be found in the annals of the history of the Church of Christ." The eventfulness will be allowed by all; the gloriousness may be disputed by some, including Mr. Newdegate. The volume contains only a "first series" of notes, and the period embraced is the twelve months beginning with March, 1867, and ending with February, 1868. The notes are "political, archaeological, and social;" and are very good reading for anybody who is not of a bitterly sectarian spirit, though they are, of course, more especially adapted for persons of a certain religious persuasion. Such persons will be delighted to learn that, on May 8, 1867, the writer can say, "I do not remember ever hearing of so many conversions in any former season as we have had this year. It is as if Providence had designed this consolation for the Holy Father in compensation for all his trials." The language is calculated to impress the scoffer with a notion that there is at Rome a "conversion season" just as there is with us a "whitebait season;" and Mr. Murphy may be driven to further extravagance by the information vouchsafed about the "success" of the "conversion season;" but, fortunately, Mr. Murphy does not represent the great body of readers. The "little Mortara" has ceased to create much sensation, but the curious may derive some satisfaction from knowing that in February, 1868, he was amongst the number of living youths who, clad in white and bearing each a flambeau, escorted a venerable cardinal on a certain special occasion to his carriage. Of such gossip is the volume made up, not altogether, but partially; and the whole mixture of political, archaeological, and social ingredients is a very agreeable dish to regale oneself upon at unoccupied half hours.

Travels of a Naturalist in Japan and Manchuria. By Arthur Adams, F.L.S., Staff Surgeon, R.N. (Hurst and Blackett.) The moment you open this book you come upon the portrait of a Manchu woman, with a ring through her nose, a pipe in her mouth, and three quoits in each ear by way of ornament; and the inclination, therefore, to find out what the "Naturalist" has to say is almost too eager for the interposition of a paper-knife. But the large print and the liberal space between the lines soon produce a calmness of spirit, and banish all fear of any very laborious search, although the volume cannot be called diminutive. It is discovered, after the perusal of many pleasant pages, that the portrait already alluded to is generic; unless, indeed, it may have been taken with a more especial regard for the Manchu lady who, "having a partiality for spirits, helped herself to friend Buckley's collecting-bottle, containing rum—and beetles." The satisfaction she appears to derive from her pipe would then be fully accounted for; she would clearly be "taking the taste out of her mouth." As to the opportunities which the author had for making the observations whereon his volume is founded a very few words will suffice to explain. At the beginning of a certain year, not precisely specified, H.M. ship *Atacon* left England for Rio Janeiro. The object of the voyage was "to survey the little islands at the entrance of the glorious harbour," and amongst the officers and crew of the gallant vessel was the author. He, having his eyes open, and examining natural phenomena through scientific spectacles, saw, as he sailed, a great deal that was interesting, and did not fail to record it. At the end of two chapters the main object of the expedition was accomplished; and the remaining twenty chapters may be considered as a sort of private journal kept by the author in his capacity of simple traveller and enthusiastic naturalist. He carries us away to the Cape of Good Hope and then to the Straits of Sunda. At Anger, on the mainland of Java, we land with him, are amused at the artful manners of the sand-crab, and contemplate the peculiarities of Javanese life and scenery. Then we take a trip to the Pratas shoal or reef, espy the padi-bird, capture a white egret, and get stung by a little scorpion. Afterwards we stay awhile at Hong-Kong, where we make acquaintance with an incredible variety of fish. At Macao our fishy experience is vastly increased; we hear the humming of the drum-fishes, we are reminded of the grunt of the toad-fish taken from the water, and memory recalls a story about the climbing perch of India. And so to be mute as a fish is not to be incapable of sound; and a fish can find the means of getting up a tree. We visit Canton, we have interviews with the "scaly ant-eater," we purchase "crabs with the hairy hand," we mark the bold, unflinching course of the "thousand-legs." Anon we are in Manchuria, anon in Hakodadi, anon in Nagasaki, and everywhere we are called upon to feast our eyes and improve our knowledge with the wonderful sights of nature. The book is profitable for all; and as for the entomologists—it will make their mouths water.

Complete Triumph of Moral Good over Evil. (Longmans.) This is a volume which bears no author's name, but of which no author had occasion to be ashamed. Indeed, it is full of learning, thought, vigour, and instructive suggestion. The happy period hinted at in the title may be still far distant, and destined to be postponed, if not to the Greek Kalends, at any rate to the millennium; but that is no reason why no exertions should be made to render more easy and probable the good time coming. It is worse than foolish to abstain altogether from shooting at the target for no better reason than that you are pretty certain not to make a gold. The author believes that much may be done to establish a general faith in the ultimate triumph of good and defeat of evil, which seems to involve a universal reconciliation between God and sinners, by showing the groundlessness of those largely-accepted theological systems which seem to be founded upon a total misconception of the Divine scheme of salvation and which prevent the diffusion of Christianity, or, in other words, the victorious advance of moral good. Nevertheless, even the author, with all his sanguine hopes and all his shrewd and original notions, cannot point out any way of arriving at the triumph which is to come beyond what is contained in the pages of Scripture. And it cannot be said that even Scripture holds out any great expectation of seeing anything like a complete annihilation of evil so long as a vestige of the earth remains. If, then, the victory is to be postponed until the next world has begun, and afterwards omnipotence and universal benevolence are to be exerted to ensure universal salvation, there may be some excuse for those persons who cannot see the necessity for troubling themselves about the matter; they would be but as the fly upon the coach wheel. The author's aim and line of argument may be best inferred from a brief summary of his six principal propositions, of which the first sets forth that all intelligent creatures will be delivered from the baleful dominion of moral evil, according to the Gospel; the second, that the measures made known are fully adequate for the accomplishment of the design; the third that the accomplishment harmonises with the revealed attributes of God; the fourth, that a conviction of the benevolent design is strengthened by inferences drawn from the supposed constitution of divine and of human nature; the fifth, that, if the former propositions be accepted, we may, nevertheless, recognise "the reason for the stern discipline which has been attended with so much suffering and disorder;" and the sixth, that "the few texts in the New Testament which seem to declare that there will be never-ending depravity and misery in the universe must be understood in a manner consistent with the other class of Scriptural passages." In fact, we must have recourse to the unsatisfactory process of "explaining away."

Venice and the Poets. Edited and illustrated by Stephen Thompson. (Provost and Co.) This is a beautiful volume, appropriately dedicated to the glorification of a beautiful city. Photography and poetry have been summoned to give their joint aid; and they have obeyed the summons nobly. What Venice was and is we know; and, if we were likely to forget, such a book as this, with its collection of poetical and photographic gems, would be the most agreeable means of refreshing the memory. On the very titlepage Rogers proclaims the gloriousness of the city in the sea, with the waters ebbing and flowing in her very streets, and the salt seaweed clinging to the marble of her palaces. Then Wordsworth tells how Venice once held the gorgeous East in fee, and was the safeguard of the West; how bright and free she was in her maidenhood; and how, "when she took unto herself a mate, she must espouse the everlasting sea." After him comes Byron, standing "in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs," and pouring forth his descriptions and his sentiments in some of the noblest stanzas of "Childe Harold," and in some of the most striking passages of "Marino Faliero" and "The Two Foscari." For a change of scene, style, and music we can go "In a gondola" with Robert Browning, or "climb yon light balcony's height" with Thomas Moore. Then Samuel Rogers sings how he "came, and in a wondrous Ark," from Venice to Padua, and of what he saw with bodily eye or with the mental vision of memory and imagination. Arthur

Clough, too, takes us "in a gondola on the Grand Canal," and, bursting into a perfect torrent of exclamation, introduces us to "The Piazza of St. Mark at Night," and melodious Shelley shows us "Venice from the Euganean hills."

Sebastian Cabot. By J. F. Nicholls. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The date of publication leads to an unpleasant belief that, by one of those accidents which it is well known will happen in the best-regulated families, this volume of biography has been most unintentionally neglected and deprived of the notice due to it before the present year began. And yet the life is that of one who did not deserve neglect if he be truly described as "the founder of Great Britain's maritime power, discoverer of America, and its first coloniser;" and it is written by an author who may be well believed to have his heart in his work, and unusual advantages in the way of acquiring information, for he is dubbed "City Librarian, Bristol;" and Bristol is affirmed, on more or less credible authority, to have been the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot. The book is got up with far more than ordinary neatness and completeness; and the contents are by no means uninteresting, although the author has not the gift, or did not choose to employ the art, of forming an attractive narrative on the basis of dry facts. His style is a quaint mixture of plain—almost ugly—simplicity and of high-flown affectation; but his research is creditable to his industry and honesty, and his enthusiasm is remarkable. He has attempted not so much a biography as a vindication of character; and his main object appears to have been to rouse in the people of Bristol, or of England in general, so deep a feeling of regard and gratitude towards the great navigator as may result in the erection of a monument. Sebastian Cabot is certainly a singular instance of the manner in which some men, with no small claim to be entitled great, may slip from the world and leave posterity no certain record of when they were born, or when they died, or where they were buried; the dates of his birth and death are both unknown and "where his ashes lie is a mystery."

In Exitu Israel. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.) Here are two volumes containing a historical novel remarkable for great power and originality. Parts of it are really beautiful, and, both in matter and manner, forcibly remind one of Victor Hugo. And how picturesque and impressive the great French writer can be; with what vividness he places before the mind's eye the most extraordinary scenes; with what fertility of invention he conceives and with what faithfulness of execution he develops his various characters; and with what startling suddenness he hurries the fascinated reader from incident to incident, it were superfluous to insist upon. Nor is that grotesqueness, laughable if it were not horrible, for which the French novelist is not quite favourably distinguished, unnoticeable in the novel under consideration. Picture to yourself a poor lady, whose face, turned blue-grey from the medicinal use of nitrate of silver, is the common laughing-stock of a father who never knew the sensation of love and of a husband who married her for money, driven out of her wits by daily taunts and insults, and finding pleasure only in the constant society of a pet cat dyed saffron; picture to yourself her husband—a coarse profligate, whose chief amusement, when he is at home, is to seat himself comfortably just out of the reach of two chained hounds, tempt them towards a piece of meat, lash them from it with cuts of a whip, and so drive them to the verge of madness, for the sheer brutality of his heart, and it will be readily understood how the grotesque and the fearful are intermingled. The title is calculated to create a very erroneous impression; for simple souls will probably be led by it to expect a story connected with Jewish tradition and a recapitulation of those well-known events which preceded, accompanied, and followed the delivery of Israel from the bondage of Pharaoh, when the loud timbrel of Miriam was sounded "o'er Egypt's dark sea."—But any expectation of the kind is not destined to be fulfilled; for the title is, by a somewhat far-fetched assimilation of ideas and circumstances, applied to that deliverance from grinding tyranny which was attempted, if not altogether accomplished, by the actors in the French Revolution. It may be not unreasonably considered that the theme has already been worn threadbare; but there is, nevertheless, a side of that memorable historical occurrence which has not been hitherto brought to any great extent under the notice of the readers of fiction. The ecclesiastical aspect, in fact, still remained to the novelist; and the opportunity has been embraced by an author, who has performed his task with extraordinary vigour and enthusiasm. His characters are well chosen and admirably sketched; his scenes and incidents are strikingly and appropriately coloured; and his descriptions and his dialogue, abounding with poetical touches and flashes of wit, are both equally excellent.

Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta. By Andrew Leith Adams, M.B. (Edmonston and Douglas.) There is something ludicrous in the fact that the author, who is a military surgeon, should have thought it necessary to apologise, in the first place, for having leisure, and, in the second, for employing it in an unusually rational manner. It must surely be a matter for general congratulation if the health of the author's regiment was in so satisfactory a condition that he had little or nothing to do in his medical capacity; and, though it may not be "a way we have in the army" to spend time in a course of intelligent travel and scientific investigation, it is pretty certain that the author will not suffer in public estimation for having dared to be singular. His book is divided into two parts, of which one refers to Egypt and Nubia, the other to Malta and the Maltese islands. The former contains some words of advice addressed to invalids who go in search of health or prolonged existence to the waters of the Nile, and desultory remarks relating to climate, to migratory birds, to the accuracy displayed in the drawings and sculptures of the ancients, to the selection made by the ancients of animals to represent ideas, to the rapacious and other birds of Egypt and Nubia, to the domestication of pigeons, 3000 years B.C., to the lion, panther, leopard, and hyena, to the hippopotamus, both recent and fossil, to deterioration of race, to the crocodile and black-headed plover, to sacred beetles, to the elevation of Egypt and North Africa during past geological epochs, to changes in the channel of the Nile during the historical period, and to the bats of Egypt. The latter is occupied with descriptions of the aspect presented by Malta and the Maltese islands in spring, midsummer, autumn, and midwinter; with scraps of zoology, geology, and archaeology; and with an account of five years' exploration in the bone caves, rock fissures, and alluvial deposits of Malta. Elephants are the animals which meet with most attention; and their peculiarities are dwelt upon with much scientific zeal and careful elaboration of detail. To the man of science, then, the book is clearly most calculated to be interesting; but, nevertheless, the ordinary reader who looks into it for pastime and entertainment will not go away unsatisfied. The illustrations, of which there are several, are not only useful, but in some cases quaint and particularly graphic. Nor is anecdote, which gives a piquant flavour to all literary compositions, too sparingly or too profusely distributed.

Westward by Rail. By W. F. Rae. (Longmans.) This very interesting and readable volume is said by its author to resemble Sir John Cutler's stockings; in other words, the contents are based upon certain letters which appeared not long ago in the *Daily News*, and which have undergone so much revision and received so many additions as to make substantially a new work. The author's account of the Mormons and their territory is, perhaps, the most original, the most important, and the most entertaining part of his narrative. He would lead one to suppose that lust and murder are the chief characteristics of Mormonism, and that the saints are little better than the slaves of a sinner whose name is Young. He allows that, if the inhabitants were really free, Salt Lake Valley might be "one of the glories of the American Union;" its situation, he says, is unrivalled in its part of the continent; the people have the good health resulting from a temperate climate and the abundance of food yielded by a fruitful soil; the surrounding mountains are rich in minerals, the multitudinous streams are alive with fish; but what might have been a terrestrial paradise has been turned by polygamous men into infernal regions. Mr. Hepworth Dixon and others have obtained a hearing for their remarks about the Mormons; let ear be now given to the author, who in many respects differs from them, and sees things through a less rosate medium.

Protestant Sisterhoods and Catholic Convents. (Longmans.) This professes to be the autobiography of a "sister;" and whilst facts are stated to have been "carefully narrated, it is hoped, without passion or prejudice," the names of persons have been as carefully disguised, "for obvious reasons." The book escaped notice at the time of its publication; but the fact is not greatly to be regretted, for it is impossible to believe that anybody could derive either pleasure or profit from such a work. The author seems to be quite aware that the book is likely to be regarded "as a retort on the Saurin case," and bluntly denies the impeachment; but, in spite of all protestation, there will be rude sceptics who, though they say nothing, will ponder with amazement upon the singularity of certain coincidences. The autobiography has not a sufficiently strong flavour of impropriety and indelicacy to suit palates which have been accustomed to the pungent obscenity distributed broadcast under the patronage of the hon. member for Peterborough and his friends; and yet there are those upon whom it would probably act as a powerful emetic, so full is it of all that sanctimonious affectation which usually conceals a mass of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. It appears, indeed, to be a self-drawn portrait which discloses with unconscious and involuntary truthfulness traits of life-long discontent, peevishness, vanity, jealousy, changeableness, self-consciousness, and hypochondriacal temperament. So far as the book is intended to warn young women against the folly of merely playing at Popery, and to urge them, if they have conventional and Papistical inclinations and yearnings, to throw away boldly and for ever the very last rag of Protestantism, it is sensible, honest, and so far commendable. But the details relating to Miss Jones and her delicacies and her bottled ale are unworthy of a high-minded maid-of-all-work (to say nothing of an accomplished bride of Heaven), and are repeated to a sickening degree of nausousness.

The In-Gathering; Cimon and Pero; A Chain of Sonnets; Sebastopol, and Other Poems. By John A. Heraud. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) The profoundly meditative genius of Mr. Heraud, delighting in a poetical treatment of the most abstruse themes of religious philosophy, may not attract so large a share of popular sympathy as his literary merits would otherwise secure. The sonnets, in number two hundred and four, arranged in a series entitled "Alcyone," which he presents to us in this volume, are perfect specimens of style and versification, and give expression to the loftiest and purest sentiments in language of equal force and grace. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the majority of Mr. Heraud's readers will be able to follow him through the allegorical conception which he propounds as the connecting chain to bind these sonnets together. We frankly confess our own incompetency to hold on by so fine a thread of subtle mysticism; and we are content rather to admire the individual beauties, and to recognise the particular truths in many of these little poems separately read. The tale of "Cimon and Pero," a romantic subject, taken from Greek history, but which has been repeated in other forms, as in a story of one of the Christian martyrs, is that of the young woman preserving the life of her imprisoned father by feeding him with the milk of her bosom. The fragment of a war-epic, called "Sebastopol," does not seem to us quite worthy of its author's practised skill. He is less successful in narrative than in didactic and in lyrical poetry.

The Book of Orm. By Robert Buchanan. (Strahan and Co.) The author has by common consent been placed high amongst our modern bards, and this volume will tend to confirm his position so far as his intellectual gifts and his mastery of the mechanical appliances peculiar to his craft are concerned. It is not everybody, however, who can assume the frame of mind required for the proper appreciation of sombre, mystic, enigmatical poetry; and if this volume should become popular, it will show that morbid, melancholy, ghostly feelings and yearnings are more common than one would have supposed amongst our practical population. A perusal of the pages begets such a condition of spirit as might be engendered by a twilight stroll in a beautiful churchyard or a solitary ramble through a fine ruin with a reputation for being haunted. No doubt a certain elevation and chastening of soul may be thus attained; but there is a contemporaneous depression of vital energy and slackness of the nervous system.

The Immortals; or, Glimpses of Paradise. By Nicholas Michell. (William Tegg.) It is generally held that to make an epic poem, divided into several books and written in blank verse, attractive, there must be some sort of more or less connected story, a fair amount of dramatic action culminating in some definite catastrophe, and an array of real or fictitious personages whose deeds and ultimate fate, so far at least as pertains to the most prominent, may enlist the reader's sympathies or antipathies so as to keep up a continual interest. In the present case a theory—a beautiful theory, no doubt—is propounded and illustrated, and there is little or no trace of that clue which the reader should catch firm hold of at the very commencement to prevent bewilderment during a long passage through a labyrinth of imagination. The poem, therefore, runs a risk of being read piecemeal, the attention is liable to flag, and admiration is likely to be confined to isolated portions in which there is some unusually bright thought or happy expression to rivet for the moment the wandering eye. But such poems have the advantage of being the more readily dropped at the call of duty and resumed from time to time as leisure permits.

The Growth of the Temporal Power of the Papacy. By Alfred Owen Legge. (Macmillan and Co.) Whether the days of the Papacy be already numbered, and whether the cloud of war which now hangs threateningly over Europe be charged with lightnings destined to strike the Vatican, may be known to Dr. Cumming and the prophets; but there can be

no doubt about the seasonableness of a publication which the author is modest enough to call merely "a historical review." His book, which must have cost him much pains, is just such a short and concise account as will probably be quite sufficient for the wants of all but professed students, and be useful even to the latter as a refresher of the memory and a saver of time. The author's main object has been to present, in a concise form, the processes by which the "simplicity and unworldliness of the early Christian Church have been exchanged, under the fatal influence of a worldly ambition, for a corrupt and idolatrous faith, a temporal sovereignty, and a lordship over the human conscience which grows with the advancing years." The last six words contain an admission whereby Archbishop Manning and the hon. member for Peterborough will be differently affected.

Footsteps of Former Men in Far Cornwall. By R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow. (John Russell Smith.) A halo of romance still lingers about Cornwall; the ghost of King Arthur and of chivalry still revisits there the glimpses of the moon; and there fancy may still see on stormy nights the shadowy forms of extinct wreckers. A volume, then, which tells of Cornish men and women of the olden time is welcome. It is true that the introductory remarks, in which the author describes the parish of Morwenstow and gives some account of its traditions, are more likely to be interesting to the antiquary than to another, and are noticeable rather for a stilted than for a graceful, attractive, or amusing style; but relief is found, after a few pages, when Antony Payne, the Cornish giant, begins to rear his mighty form; when Daniel Gumb takes to reading the stars; when Black John shows his mis-shapen body; when Thomasine Buonaventure is as good as her name, and rivals in fortune the famous Dick Whittington; and when "Cruel Coppinger" ties Dinah to the bedpost and prepares to lay on the lash. In fact, the stories, with a few exceptions, are fresh, quaint, amusing, readable.

The Log of the Fortuna. By Captain Augustus F. Lindley. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The author's name seems to be familiar as that of an officer in the merchant service who served either for or against the rebels in China at the time of the exploits performed (either in fact or imagination) by the "ever-victorious army," and who afterwards wrote and published a book about the events in which he was concerned. There can be no doubt, then, as to his competency, so far as experience goes, to write tales concerning Chinese adventure. And at least two of the seven stories which make up the contents of the volume under consideration have, more or less, to do with China and the Chinese. The incidents are many and lively; the style of writing is bluff and slangy; and the characteristic English tendency, which must make us so heartily beloved in Eastern lands, towards throwing heavy boots at or punching the heads of natives, is hit off with much natural and truthful simplicity and with the gusto of sympathetic approval. The volume, which is profusely illustrated, is likely to be highly esteemed by boys whose appetite is sure to be whetted by such titles as "The Ghost on Board the Imogene," "a legend of the sea;" "Caught by Chinese Rebels," "a strange story of China;" "The Black Pirate," "a tale of the sea;" and "Captain Dobson's Revenge," "an adventure in the Sea of Azof;" for amongst Christian youth revenge is a favourite virtue, more especially if the vengeance can be associated with the deep.

Within an Ace. By Mrs. C. Jenkin. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The author of this tale, contained in the commendable form of a single pleasant volume, has before now been entitled to grateful acknowledgment for skilful delineation of character and for peeps afforded into French interiors. The title foreshadows two imminent events; for an "adorable creature" was once "within an ace" of saying "no" when she was desired to say "yes," and was at another time "within an ace" of parting for ever from one whom she had married and really loved without being conscious of her love. The tale is remarkable for sprightly dialogue and analysis of feminine constitutions; and the provoking behaviour of the generally charming heroine under certain circumstances leads to a belief that there was a great deal of good sense and sound knowledge amongst those of our forefathers who enacted that a husband should be permitted to chastise his wife with a stick not thicker than his thumb. The hero, however, is a chivalrous gentleman, and bears his provocations with a patience which would have been marvellous in the eyes of even Job. How his long-suffering was at length rewarded it is worth while to discover from the author's own piquant narrative.

Martha Planebarke. A Romance. (Tinsley.) To take up three volumes in telling the romantic history of Martha Planebarke was, on the part of an anonymous author, a not altogether noble sacrifice of time and paper. And yet there are hardy adventurers of the reading tribe who gladly make acquaintance with creatures of the most vulgar and unattractive kind, and who, with that end in view, will frequent (in books) the strangest and most odious society; and to them it is right to commend the history of Martha Planebarke. Martha and those whom she loves or hates, aids or injures, are in habits, manners, customs, conversations, and rhapsodies quite a peculiar people.

The Early Years of Alexander Smith. By the Rev. T. Brisbane. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This little book should have been noticed long ago; but it is not likely to have suffered from neglect, as it belongs to the category of those books which, relating to persons of our own time, are kept in constant publicity through the conversation and inquiries of friends. The author of this biographical tribute to the memory of a graceful poet and worthy man writes with the authority of intimate acquaintance and with the openness and candour of one who desires to present to the public without embellishments the reality of his departed friend.

Oberon Spell, by Eden St. Leonards (Tinsley); *The Gage of Honour, by the Author of "The Eastern Hunters"* (Tinsley); and *Through the Night and Onward, by Walter Sweetman, B.A.* (Longmans), are novels which have been out for some time, but, amidst the deluge of similar literature, have been inevitably forced aground; *A Raid in the Highlands, by D. McKindale* (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), is a collection of rhymed "light and unpretentious effusions," preceded by a dedication, which, as a specimen of that kind of compliment, is quite a novelty, offered, as apparently it is, by a grandfather to a grandson, the latter being styled by the former "Sir," and addressed as a friend and patron; *A Little Book about Great Britain, by Azamat Babuk* (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.), is a collection of articles, more or less playful, pungent, and amusingly foreign in style, reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for which they were originally written by a more or less genuine and genial Turk; and *An Editor's Tales, by Anthony Trollope* (Strahan and Co.), is a collection of stories reprinted from *St. Paul's Magazine*, in which the author shows some of his best qualities, though his revelations may lead reprobrates to imagine that editors of magazines are always looking out for possible "adventures" when they receive, by way of "contribution" or "proposal," specimens of feminine handwriting.

FINE ARTS.

The secretary to the executive committee for the completion of the decoration of St. Paul's states that Mr. Burgess has agreed to furnish the committee with an iconographic scheme—that is to say, with a list of subjects suitable for the decoration of the spaces of the cathedral, and with advice as to their mode of treatment. We confess that this announcement takes us by surprise. We should have imagined that Mr. Burgess would have been one of the last architects selected for such a work, seeing that his sympathies and practice have been confined principally to Gothic architecture. Less objection might have been made if he had been invited simply to designate an appropriate series of subjects for the intended pictorial decorations, for he has, doubtless, had considerable experience in ecclesiastical iconographic design; but we are also led to infer that his advice will be followed as to the mode of treatment. We may consequently expect a series of designs ultra-medieval, both in conception and treatment. But how can designs of this description for mosaics or marble inlays harmonise with the architecture of the cathedral, or with the semi-classical Munich windows, with their ultra-Academicism, or with Mr. Penrose's model of the proposed ornamentation, which has, whatever its defects, the merit of being congruous in style? Fancy the walls of St. Paul's smacking of the characteristics of Mr. Burgess's designs for the decoration of Lord Bute's winter and summer smoking-rooms which were in the last Academy exhibition! We have seen some steps already taken in the much-desired decoration of St. Paul's which we could not approve, but this new announcement seems to threaten danger in a fresh, unexpected direction; and to render more urgent the adoption of our advice that the executive committee should receive a large infusion of the artistic element.

The statue of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Adams-Acton, recently erected in St. George's Hall, Liverpool (which we have engraved), will be unveiled on the 14th inst. Invitations to be present at the ceremony have been issued by the Mayor to a number of distinguished men of science and others who are expected to be in the town attending the meetings of the British Association, as well as to the subscribers to the statue fund.

The designs by Baron Triqueti illustrative of the acts and virtues of the late Prince Consort, which are in course of being executed in inlays of coloured marbles in the Memorial (formerly the Wolsey) Chapel at Windsor, are now far advanced towards completion. The walls right and left are filled with marbles, and only the east end is vacant.

The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1871 have, in view of the great interest at present felt in the question of national education, invited the co-operation of the various architectural bodies in London for the purpose of procuring for the exhibition a large and important collection of models, plans, and elevations of colleges, school buildings, and other edifices designed for educational purposes. To carry out this object the Commissioners have determined to "place at the disposal of the committee of selection for architecture on this occasion, in addition to the amount of space which will be regularly set apart for architectural works at these annual exhibitions, a supplementary allotment, to be especially devoted to plans, drawings, and models of school buildings."

Mr. Shakspeare Wood, the sculptor, who has acquired considerable reputation during a long residence in Rome, has sent three marble statues for exhibition in his native town of Belfast. One is a full-size figure of Enid waiting on "the three," from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." Another is a similar figure of the Elaine of the Idylls. The third is a nearly full-sized nude figure of a young girl, who "cometh forth as a flower." The sculptor also exhibits several busts of Belfast notabilities, and one of an Italian girl.

Mr. J. B. Philip, the sculptor of the Oastler monument, has presented to Bradford the model of his statue of Alfred the Great in the Westminster Palace, for erection in Peel Park.

Several French artists have entered their army in defence of la Patrie, most of them having joined the Zouaves of the Guard. By a remarkable coincidence, the only inauguration of a French monument that occurred on the 15th ult. (the Emperor's fête day) was that of one set up in honour of Marshal Mounoy and the other brave defenders of the port of Clichy against the Allies in 1814. In the centre of a very large place, formed when the old octroi walls were destroyed, the new monument has an excellent effect. The base is a mass of granite, 20 ft. to 30 ft. high, supporting a group, in bronze, representing the General defending France, one of the pupils of the Polytechnic School who played a great part in that forlorn hope, and other figures. The pedestal is decorated with bas-reliefs, the most remarkable being a reproduction of the well-known picture of Horace Vernet.

Colonel Sir Henry James, in a recent lecture on the pyramids of Egypt, stated that, in the King's chamber, inside the pyramid, some of the stones were 30 ft. long. These stones, weighing ninety tons, were not found in Egypt at all, but were taken down the Nile a distance of 500 miles, and then placed in their present position, 100 ft. above the level of the ground. With regard to their finish, these Syenite stones are the very hardest known, and yet they are so exquisitely polished, and built in (to form a casing for the King's chamber) with such superior skill, that the finest sheet of tissue paper could not be inserted between two of the stones, and this after a lapse of 4000 years. Such workmanship would excite the wonder and admiration of the world, even in this age of science and improvement.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB OPEN RACE.

The race, open to all nations, for the challenge cup of the New York Yacht Club (which is the identical Queen's cup won by their yacht America, at Cowes, in 1851) was sailed on the 8th inst., in New York harbour. Among the yachts which competed was the famous America herself, the original winner of the cup. She did belong, by purchase, to an English gentleman, who sold her again; and she was employed to run a blockade during the American civil war. Being captured by the Federal cruisers, she was used for some years as a tender in the United States naval service. Her present owner is Mr. W. Morse, jun. The British yacht, Cambria, belonging to Mr. James Ashbury, and the Dauntless, owned by Mr. J. G. Bennett, jun., of New York, which lately raced with each other across the Atlantic, were among the competitors in the New York harbour race. The prize, however, was won by neither of these, but by the Magic, a small yacht belonging to Mr. Franklin Osgood, of New York. Our illustration, from a sketch by Mr. Edward L. Henry, gives a view of the yachts returning up the Narrows.

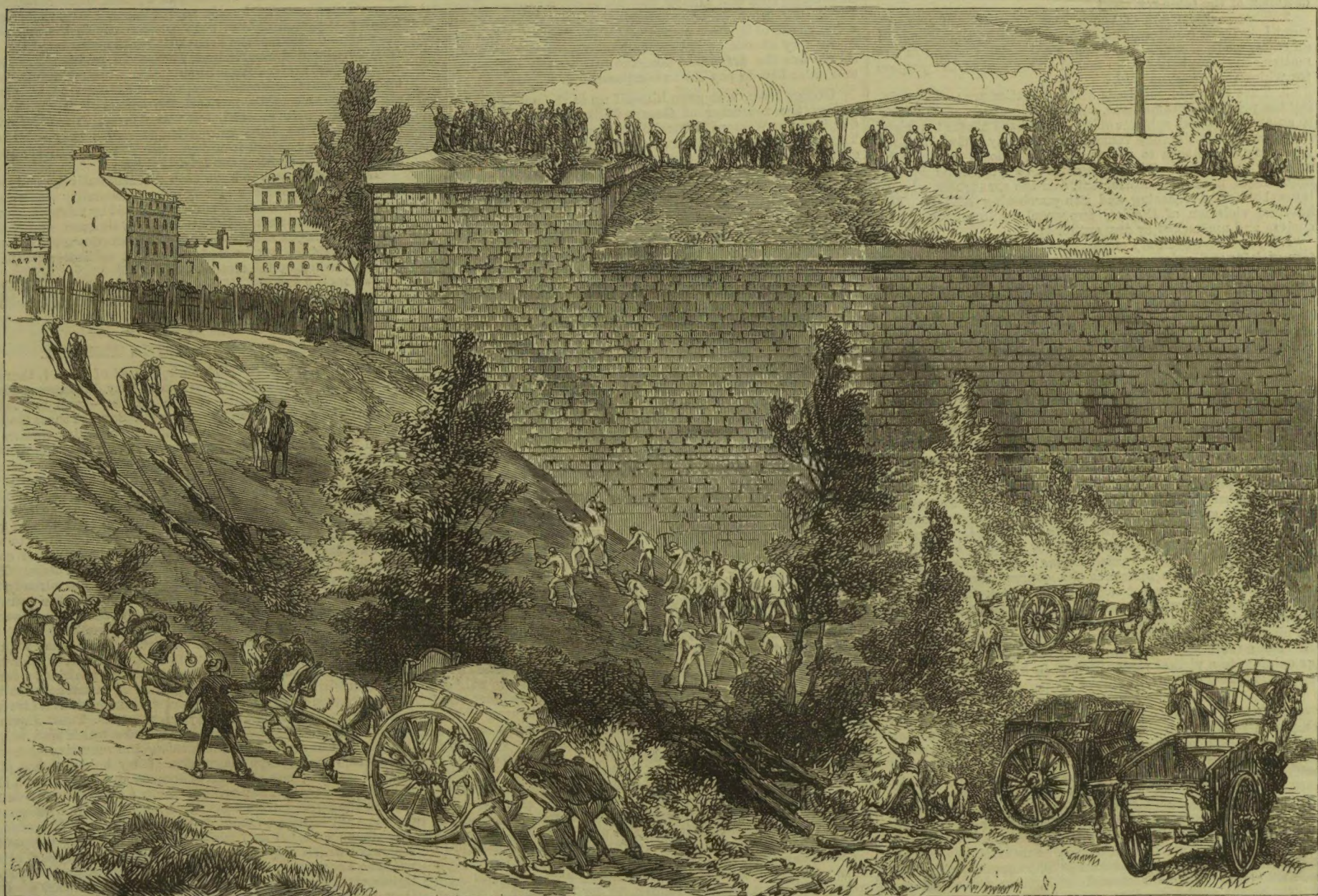
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Dean of Kilmore, the Very Rev. Thomas Carson, to the vacant Bishopric of Kilmore.



THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-MATCH: RETURNING TO THE NARROWS IN NEW YORK HARBOUR.



THE WAR: FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS AT THE PORTE DE NEUILLY.



FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS: EXTENDING THE FOSSE.

THE THEATRES.

Hitherto Messrs. Montague and Thorne have supported the new Vaudeville without the assistance of their partner, Mr. David James, who yet continued to act at the Strand theatre, where he had long grown into special favour with the audience. On Saturday, however, he made his appearance at the new house, and was cordially received. A new farce, the joint production of Mr. Albery and Mr. Joseph Dille, was provided for the occasion. It is entitled "Chiselling." The notion on which it proceeds has already been used, and is still extant in a little drama occasionally acted. Mr. James performs the part of Trotter, a servant, who, to promote his master's interests, takes his stand on a pedestal as the statue of Alexander the Great. The master's name is Larkspur, apart carefully supported by Mr. Lin Rayne, who loves a young lady named Kate (Miss L. Claire), the niece of Dr. Stonecrop (Mr. W. H. Stephens). The last character is most elaborately played, and does Mr. Stephens great credit. The old gentleman affects the connoisseur, and wishes to have a bit of the calf of the leg and another of the nose chiselled off. But for his near-sightedness, he would have remarked the consternation of the pretended statue, which Mr. James expresses in a ludicrous manner, shifting his position and making grotesque gestures. Left alone, he solaces himself with a pipe and porter, and the remnants of a pigeon-pie; and at last, bursting through all restraint, exposes the whole contrivance to detection. Matters however, have gone too far for Dr. Stonecrop to retract his consent to the marriage of his niece and the sculptor. The dialogue of the piece is good, and the humour of the situations pleased the audience.

The Gaiety reports progress, and has added to its programme the musical extravaganza of "Blue Beard," by Offenbach. As Boulotte is played by Miss Julia Matthews, and the other parts are by well-known names, little is required in the way of criticism, beyond recording our approbation of Mr. Beverley, who filled the part of Bluebeard efficiently. A full ballet and chorus contributed to the success of the piece. The farce of "Peter Spyk" and the opera of "Dolly" form a portion of the same bill, and both improve by repetition.

Among the passengers in the Cunard steamer *Russia*, which left Liverpool, last Saturday, for New York, was Mrs. Dallas Glyn, whose intention is to effect a reading tour through the States. We have no doubt that our Transatlantic friends will appreciate her talents. We trust that the fair artist will enable them to judge of her Cleopatra and the Duchess of Malfi, two characters which she has created, and in which she has had no rival in this country.

OVER-REGULATION PAYMENTS IN THE ARMY.

A long report by the commissioners appointed to inquire into over-regulation payments on promotion in the Army has just been issued. The minutes of evidence are appended. On a review of the whole facts of the case the commissioners report as follows:—

1. The practice of paying in respect of promotions and of receiving in respect of retirements sums in excess of those sanctioned by the Royal warrant of Feb. 3, 1856, is general throughout those corps in which regimental promotions are by purchase. The practice of paying in respect of promotions and receiving in respect of retirements sums not sanctioned by the Royal warrant prevails also in corps in which regimental promotions are not by purchase but by seniority. The practice of paying and receiving sums of money in excess of those sanctioned by Royal warrant, or sums not sanctioned by such warrant, prevails also in the case of exchanges from one corps to another and from one battalion of a regiment to another battalion of the same regiment.

2. That the payment of those sums is a matter of arrangement between the officers, and that it is usually, though not in all cases, made through the regimental agents acting in the matter as private bankers, no record being kept of the purpose for which the money is paid.

3. That the chief incidents of the practice are:—The raising the prices of commissions, with the exception of the first, to an amount which subjects officers of limited means to serious inconvenience while they remain in the Army. Considerable pecuniary advantages to non-purchasing officers in the event of their retirement. The acceleration of promotion by the inducement it offers to retirement, and the consequent advantages both to purchasing and non-purchasing officers. The habitual violation of the law supported by long-established custom and unchecked by any authority.

4. That under ordinary circumstances, and with the exception of "fancy" prices occasionally given, the officer who has paid any sum in excess of that sanctioned by Royal warrant is accustomed to receive the like sum back on his retirement by sale of his commission or on full or half pay, but that the circumstances under which the sum so paid is irrecoverable are so various and uncertain that the payment of it, if regarded as an investment, is attended with great risk of loss.

5. That the practice has received no formal or express sanction from any public departments or officers, and the regulation price only of commissions has been recognised and paid by the War Department in the case of payments to the families of officers killed in action and of purchase of commissions by means of a reserve fund. While the existence and general prevalence of the practice has been notorious, there has been no attempt to put a stop to it by enforcing the provisions of the statutes prohibiting it. The habitual violation of the law and regulations prohibiting the practice has passed unnoticed, except in very rare instances which occurred many years ago, in which the facts were brought officially to the Commander-in-Chief by complaints against officers for refusing to fulfil an agreement to pay money in excess of the regulation price for a commission. In those instances the course pursued by the military authorities was not calculated to check the practice. The regulations expressly prohibiting the practice have been gradually relaxed and finally withdrawn. There has been no real discouragement of the practice by any authority. There has been a tacit acquiescence in the practice, amounting, in our opinion, to a virtual recognition of it, by civil and military departments and authorities.

Mr. Purdy's quarterly statement as to pauperism has been completed to Midsummer, 1870, and was issued on Tuesday morning. There has been, as usual, a rapid decrease in the number of paupers throughout the country during the second quarter of the year: at the end of March they numbered 1,046,405, and at the end of June 937,599. As compared, however, with last year, this latter number shows an increase of 5281, and as compared with 1868 of 15,035. In the three divisions of England and Wales in which the principal manufactures are carried on, the number of paupers at the end of June was 216,175. The decrease in 1870, compared with 1869, was 5124; and, in comparison with 1868, there was a decrease of 704. In the metropolis there is an increase of 2.8 per cent, as compared with last year, and 1.6 per cent as compared with 1868.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Byles attended, last Saturday, at the Judges' Chambers, and appointed Wednesday, Sept. 14, for the hearing of the petition presented at the Rule Office of the Common Pleas by the Liberals against Mr. Holford, the Conservative member for Brecon. The petition alleges bribery, treating, undue influence, and the employment of persons as agents who had been found or reported guilty of corrupt practices.

Mrs. Lynch, who was some time since concerned in an action relative to Paraguayan bonds, and is now described as sometimes residing in Paraguay and at present in London, has raised an action in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, against Dr. William Stewart, who was some months ago residing in Scotland, for the recovery of £14,456. The plaintiff alleges that, in 1868, she gave a quantity of specie to the respondent, who undertook to transmit it to this country, to lodge the proceeds in the Royal Bank of Scotland in his own name, and hold them for her behoof. The sum claimed by the plaintiff is the amount of the proceeds of the specie which she maintains belongs to her. Mrs. Lynch is also suing Mr. George D. Stewart, Buenos Ayres; and his brother, Dr. W. Stewart, as the grantor and indorser respectively of a promissory note for £23,963 12s. 6d. given to her for a large quantity of yerba, or Paraguayan tea.

At the Liverpool Assizes, yesterday week, the action brought by the Merchants' Trading Company of Liverpool against the Universal Insurance Company, to recover the amount of a policy effected on the Golden Fleece, was brought to a termination. The jury found for the defendants, being of opinion that the ship was unseaworthy.

Miss Elizabeth Saxby, daughter of Mr. William Saxby, a farmer at Battle, has recovered £250 damages, for breach of promise of marriage, from Mr. John Barber, who resides with an uncle, Mr. Weston, a farmer, at Snailham, in the east of Sussex. Judgment having been allowed to go by default, a jury was called by the Sheriff of Sussex to assess the damages, which were laid at £1000. From the report of the trial which is given in the *Brighton Herald* it appears that in September, 1868, the defendant went to Mr. Saxby for the purpose of learning farming, the arrangement being that he should reside in the house. Very shortly after he went to reside there he applied to the father and mother of plaintiff to permit him to become the plaintiff's suitor. After some hesitation on the part of the parents, during which defendant stated what his prospects were, it was agreed that he should be accepted on behalf of the young lady, and the courtship which had commenced was continued. Subsequently the young man went to reside with his uncle at Snailham, and thence he wrote letters to plaintiff, from time to time, couched in the most affectionate terms. The marriage was ultimately fixed to take place in July last year; but the defendant broke his promise, and is now about to marry his cousin, if he has not already done so. When questioned about his desertion of the plaintiff, her father said the defendant "held his head down and said he liked someone else better." The jury assessed the damages at £250.

Mr. John Payne, of Charlotte-street, was summoned, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, yesterday week, for suffering a ferocious dog to go at large unmuzzled. John Hepps said that as he was passing the defendant's shop, on the 28th ult., the dog rushed out and bit him on the leg. He had done nothing to irritate the dog. Two other persons said that they had been bitten by the dog. The defendant said he had offered to settle the matter with the mother of Hepps, but the compensation he had offered had been refused. Mrs. Hepps said the only compensation offered by the defendant was 3s., which she refused to accept, her son having been three weeks in the hospital, and having had his wounds cauterised several times. Mr. Knox said the defendant had no right to keep such a dog at all, as it was a source of public danger. The offer of 3s. by way of compensation had been properly refused. He should fine the defendant 40s., the full penalty under the Act, and order him to pay £5 as compensation.

George Dyer, who gave himself up to the police on Jan. 10 last as the murderer of George Wilson, at the Loddon gold-diggings, in Western Australia, was again taken before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, yesterday week. He had been remanded from time to time while inquiries were made in the colony; and, certain corroborative evidence being produced, he was committed for trial. Dyer now denies all knowledge of the crime.

The five men charged with defrauding the Great Eastern Railway Company by the reissue of passenger tickets which had already been used were again brought up, on Monday, at the Mansion House, and committed for trial.

The county magistrates sitting at Shrewsbury fined four beerhouse-keepers and publicans, last Saturday, for selling ale adulterated with salt in the proportion of from thirty to thirty-six grains to the gallon. On the same day a grocer was fined for selling tea adulterated with iron filings.

At the Walsall Police Court, on Thursday week, Elizabeth Roberts and Rosannah Turner were charged with obtaining money by false pretences—namely, by pretending to tell fortunes. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

A case of wholesale swindling by means of begging letters came before the Dorchester magistrates on Thursday week. Henry Wheeler, and his wife Caroline, have, it seems, been living at the rate of £300 or £400 a year by practising deceit upon the benevolent. They lived in a villa at Nottingham Spa, near Weymouth, and in their rooms were found all kinds of directories, with a record of begging letters sent, and some thousands of replies thereto, most of them containing help for the "afflicted" Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler. An album full of autographs, headed by that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was also discovered. Mrs. Wheeler wrote letters representing that she was the wife of a broken-down author, who, through illness and misfortune, had been reduced to the utmost destitution. They had friends in Sydney who were willing to receive them as soon as they could obtain money sufficient for their passage out. But the state of the "poor wife's" health rendered it necessary to postpone the start, and involved increased destitution, which is, of course, a plea for further assistance. The letters were carefully worded, and were full of pious appeals to Christian sympathy. Wheeler, it is said, preached in a local parish for some time. Appeals were sent to ladies in all parts of the country to bestow their help in enabling Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler to undertake a voyage by sending presents of clothing; and the response seems to have been most abundant. The grateful sufferer, rescued from destitution and provided with the means of going to Australia, made it a point, "on the eve of leaving dear old England," of sending to her benefactors little vases, worked by herself, as mementoes, accompanying each present with an anxious request to be informed if it had arrived safely; and many of the kind friends accompanied their acknowledgment of receipt with a post-office order for ten shillings to the grateful worker of the vase-mat. Over a

hundred pawn-tickets were produced, showing that the apparel had been converted into money as soon as received, and it was stated by Superintendent Hare that upwards of £50 worth of men's and women's clothes were found in the house. Wheeler was convicted of receiving money under false pretences, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The wife was discharged, on the ground that she had acted under the influence of her husband.

A boy named Hammond, about twelve years of age, living at Long Moss, near Macclesfield, was awakened, on Friday morning last week, by feeling a knife drawn across his throat, and on opening his eyes he saw his uncle, a young man named David Oldhany, who slept with him, bending over him with a large clasp-knife. The boy screamed; and, on his grandfather coming into the room, his uncle jumped through the window. The grandfather gave chase to his son, but did not succeed in catching him; and it appears that the young man went immediately to the police-station and gave himself up, stating that he had been cutting a little lad's head off. He was taken up at the Macclesfield Police Court the same day, when Mr. J. B. Hughes, surgeon, said that, on examining the lad, he found him to be suffering from a wound on the left side of the neck, about two inches and a half in length, just above the artery. The knife with which the wound had been inflicted had evidently been a blunt one; had it been sharp, it must have penetrated the artery and caused the lad's death. The prisoner, who appeared to be of unsound mind, was committed for trial.

THE MASSACRE AT TIEN-TSIN.

The letters and papers received from China by the overland mail contain full details of the massacre of the French Consul and sisters of mercy at Tien-Tsin, on June 21. There are various accounts of the occurrence, but they are drawn almost entirely from Chinese sources, all the Europeans present having been murdered.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It seems that the mob began to assemble during the forenoon of the 21st, in the neighbourhood of the French Consulate and mission buildings, and by noon had reached some 6000 or 7000 men. Communication was going on during the morning between the consulate and the yamen, in regard apparently to some kidnapper who had been caught, and who declared himself to be an employé of the French priests. About noon the French Consul, M. Fontanier, went himself to the yamen, accompanied by his assistant, M. Simon, no doubt to remonstrate with the Governor on his supineness in view of the threatening aspect of affairs. M. Fontanier was, the Chinese say, greatly excited; and it seems certain that a stormy interview ensued, that the attendants eventually tried to thrust M. Fontanier from the hall, that shots were fired by the latter and by M. Simon, that they eventually reached the street, and were at once cut to pieces by the mob. It is not clear whether the attack on the mission premises occurred before or after the murder of the French Consul; but the two occurrences were very nearly simultaneous. The establishment of the Lazarists, the Jesuits, and the sisters of charity were burnt, and their inmates murdered with circumstances of brutal atrocity. Their bodies were ripped open, their breasts cut off, their eyes scooped out, and their remains cast into their own burning house. All the native inmates of the missions were also, it is said, burnt to death; the children only were saved, several hundred in number, and even of these between thirty and forty were unknowingly suffocated in a large cave where they had taken refuge at the first approach of the mob. The body of a priest, since recovered, is so mutilated as to be hardly recognisable, and two others are missing, supposed to have been also burnt. In the mean time, the mob had attacked the French Consulate, murdered and fearfully mutilated M. and Madame Thomassin, guests of the Consul, who had just arrived from Shanghai, and sacked and burnt the building. Another Frenchman, named Chalmisson, who kept a store near the establishment of the sisters of mercy, was also killed. His wife escaped, but was afterwards recognised and murdered. Two Russian gentlemen and a lady—the latter had only been married four days—were met and killed as they happened to be passing the frightful scene.

The attack seems to have been directed entirely against the French, and no member of any other nationality was touched, except the three Russians, who were killed by mistake. Several persons of other nationalities—English, German, and Swiss—who were living in the Chinese quarter, came down to the foreign settlement next day unmolested, and the settlement itself was not approached by the rioters.

The mob consisted, it is said, chiefly of the native fire brigade, swollen, however, by all the bravos and rowdies of Tien-Tsin.

JAPANESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

According to the New York *Independent* of Aug. 4, there are at present in the United States nearly fifty Japanese students. They are from all parts of the empire—from the inland daimiotes as well as from the seacoasts. Some of these students have been sent over by daimios, and have their expenses defrayed by them; others have been selected by competitive examination, and are supported by the Imperial Government; a few are maintained by their own parents; and in one or two instances the liberality of Americans has enabled the students to visit the Republic. The allowance made to the students by the Mikado and the daimios amounts to 1000 dols. in gold, or about £200 of our money, per annum. Of the fifty, two are sons of daimios, two are sons of Queggi (the Mikado's counsellors), and the first belong to the two-sworded class. They seem to have imbibed American democratic ideas already to a considerable extent. On their first arrival in the country, the *Independent* says, they scrupulously observed Japanese etiquette in their intercourse with one another. In the streets the mere gentleman walked behind the Prince's son. In conversation the superior and inferior expressed in the turn of their phrases their relative positions; for it seems that in Japanese every sentence is constructed in two different ways, according as superior or inferior is addressed. This, however, was kept up only a few weeks. These Japanese youths, the *Independent* informs us, are quick and bright. They have not only quick apprehensions, but retentive memories, and more than average judgments. They hold the first place in their classes; but their forte is mathematics. In this they are without peers. They evince a fondness for natural science, though the terms puzzle them, we are told. In other languages they are apt scholars, except as to pronunciation. They delight in history; and "it is little less than astonishing to note the ease with which they grasp and unravel metaphysical ideas: we have known two or three to split the hairs of most of the religious sects in our own country." In character, we are assured, they are manly, generous, extremely polite, temperate, chivalrous, and brave. They are liked and respected by their fellow-students, in whose sports they join; and are well received and esteemed by the townspeople where they reside.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMPBELL, C.B.

Lieutenant-General John Francis Glencairn Campbell, C.B., Colonel of the 7th Highlanders, died at Jersey, on the 20th ult., aged sixty. This gallant officer was third son of Robert Campbell, Esq., of Skipness, in the county of Argyle, and great-grandson of John Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, by Lady Henrietta Cunningham, his wife, daughter of William, twelfth Earl of Glencairn. He married, October, 1836, Katherine, daughter of Colonel Alexander, Royal Engineers; and leaves issue.

MR. BROCKLEHURST.

John Brocklehurst, Esq., of Hurdfield House, Cheshire, J.P., and for many years M.P. for Macclesfield, who died on the 13th ult., was born Oct. 30, 1788, the second son of John Brocklehurst, Esq., of Macclesfield, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Peter Pownall, Esq., of Pownall-green, Bramhall, and descended from a family of some antiquity in Cheshire and the adjoining counties. Long connected with Macclesfield, as a banker and silk manufacturer, he was elected M.P. for that borough in 1832, and continued to represent it till 1868, when he retired in favour of his eldest son, William Coare Brocklehurst, Esq., the present member. Mr. Brocklehurst, whose death we record, married Mary, daughter of William Coare, Esq., by whom, who died Feb. 1, 1848, he leaves several children.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Stanhope, Baron Hawke, of Towton, and of Park House, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, was proved at Wakefield under £30,000 personalty. The will is dated September, 1867, wherein the testator is then described as the Hon. Stanhope Harvey Hawke. There is a codicil made since he succeeded to the title, which bears date April 25, 1870. His Lordship died May 5 following, aged sixty-six, unmarried, having held the title only since Jan. 8, 1869. The executors appointed are his cousin, the Right Hon. and Rev. Edward Henry Julius, Lord Baron Hawke, M.A., Rector of Willingham, Lincolnshire; and Thomas Rousby Kendall, Esq., of Towton Hall, Yorkshire. His Lordship has left several specific bequests to his friends, and liberal legacies to his servants. To his cousin, now Baron Hawke, he has left a legacy of £10,000 by the will; and had appointed his (the testator's) brother, the Right Hon. Edward, Lord Hawke, residuary legatee, who having predeceased the testator, he has by the codicil left the residue of his property to his said cousin, the present Baron.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir George Markham Giffard, P.C., a Lord Justice of Appeal, was proved in London, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Jervis Trigge Giffard and James Combes Giffard, Esq., the testator's brothers, and Henry Bonham Carter, Esq., the joint acting executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will is dated April 30, 1860, and two codicils Jan. 2, 1869, and July 4, 1870, and are in his own handwriting. This learned Judge died July 13 last, aged fifty-seven. He directs that his law books and the furniture in his chambers be sold. He bequeaths to his clerk, E. Ingpen, a legacy of £1000, free of duty. He leaves to his sisters some small legacies in affectionate remembrance. He bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £500 and all the furniture, and a life interest in his property, which, after her Ladyship's decease, is to be divided into four parts amongst his brothers Jervis, Carter, and James and the two sons of his brother Henry. The real estate and property given to his wife by Sir John Carter is to be enjoyed by her Ladyship during her life, and afterwards it is to devolve to his brother Jervis.

The will of Alexandre Charles Louis Devaux, late of Château de Gravells, in France; Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, Middlesex; and 6, William-street, London, banker and merchant, was proved in London on the 12th ult., under £70,000 personalty in England. The acting executor over his personal estate is his brother-in-law, Eame Auguste Joachim Bochet; the other executor, Pierre François Charles Albert Damoye, having renounced. He appoints John Lamb Sawyer and Thomas Raphael Newcamen Mills executors of his landed property, and to each he leaves a legacy of £100. The will is in the testator's own handwriting and in the French language, dated Oct. 12, 1869, and a codicil on the 15th of the same month. He bequeaths to his wife the usufruct of one half of his property, in addition to a provision under settlement. He directs that a sum of £20,000 is to remain to the credit of the banking firm of Charles Devaux and Co., of which he has described himself as being the head, and that this sum shall carry an interest and bonus of 12½ per cent, and be returned to his estate at the end of ten years. It is his wish that his son Charles shall become a partner in the bank on his attaining the age of twenty-five. He concludes his will in these words:—"I was born and brought up in France, and I have been in England for the purpose of devoting myself to mercantile business. My intention has never been that of abandoning my nationality."

Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Joint Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, died last Saturday, in the forty-ninth year of his age. His Lordship leaves no issue, and the title falls into abeyance. The peerage dates from 1313.

A sad accident happened, on Sunday, near Motherwell, Scotland. Forty or fifty men were at work demolishing a railway bridge. It had been partly blasted, and they were proceeding to use a battering-ram to complete its demolition, when the bridge fell and buried several of the men. One man was killed and three were seriously injured.

An inquest was held yesterday week, at Blackheath, respecting the death of Mr. E. K. Jupp, a student of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Richard Franklyn Jupp, his brother, aged nineteen, an articled law clerk, said he was a member of a volunteer corps. He was a bad shot, and he was advised by his sergeant to practise at home. He went into the garden for that purpose. The ball cartridge belonged to the corps, and they only intended to fire blank cartridge. He loaded the rifle several times, first taking out the ball and putting it in his pocket. His brother and himself fired a number of times. His brother had one cartridge in his pocket, and again loaded the rifle. He thought he had taken the ball out. He gave the rifle to him (Richard) and said, "You fire, and I'll go in and get some more cartridges." He (Richard) put in a piece of paper as a wad, and rammed it down to keep the powder in. Had it not been for the paper he could have felt the bullet. His brother went off towards the house. He did not aim at but pointed towards the house. His brother fell, calling out "You have hit me." The witness thought it was fun at first; but, upon going to him, found he had been shot. The father of the young man stated that before his son Edward died he heard him say to his brother, "Richard, I did it; I put the bullet in myself, and it was no fault of yours." The deceased was quite sensible at the time when he said so, and added that the gun was loaded by himself. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HUZ AND BUZ.—We have no "spare time;" but if you send your name and address with inquiries, as it is the custom for correspondents to do, we shall always endeavour to enlighten you. The problem in question is a clever composition by the late Mr. G. N. Cheney. Your solution of it appears to be the true one.

H. K.—A new edition of Mr. S. Lloyd's *Chess-board*, with more European and less American portraits, is occupying the famous problemist's leisure, we are told. If so, the publication will probably take place some time this year.

SEPTIMUS.—The essay on the K's Opening, by M. C. F. de Jaenisch—the most comprehensive and exhaustive analysis of a single opening ever penned—was somewhat abridged in the *Chess World*. This was owing to the contemplated stoppage of that magazine at the conclusion of the fourth volume, and was quite unavoidable. We believe, however, that the article was printed intact in Mr. Prati's valuable repository "La Stratégie," and it is understood that the author intends to publish the complete essay, in pamphlet form, very shortly.

D. CLARKE, Salair, in Siberia.—They shall be reported on forthwith.

F. H. Hamme-Smith.—They shall be supplied as soon as possible.

W. L.—1. The committee of management of the Baden Congress have signified their intention to publish a "Book of the Congress." 2. The tourney for the Baden prize began on the morning of July 18, and terminated on the evening of Aug. 5.

PUZZLE.—The final score of the Baden Tournament, which we published last week, was sent to us direct from the committee. The only alteration made to it being in Mr. Andersen's total score, which in the official list was marked "13." Upon counting the games won and drawn by him, they will be found to be 13½; and accordingly we credited him with that number. *La Stratégie* publishes a final score of the four prize winners' play, authorized by M. Rosenthal, which is erroneous in nearly every particular. It makes out Andersen to have won 12, lost 4, and drawn 2; Steinitz to have won 11, lost 4, and drawn 3; Neumann to have won 11, lost 5, and drawn 2; and Blackburne to have gained only 9, to have lost 3, and drawn 6. We must rely, we believe, upon the accuracy of our score.

KEITH.—No examiner, with twenty problems at a time to examine, can be always unerring. The gentleman named may have a particular aptitude for detecting errors, but he is so far from infallible, that three out of four of his own compositions lately published, or sent for publication, have flaws in them.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1382 has been received from I. N. Keynes, E. and A. de Gogorza, R. D. T. J. Miles, Orasio, Hus and Buz, Brutus, D. C. L., Argus, Box and Cox, Trio, M. P., W. B., J. F. B., Caldecott, R. M., Civis, Try-again, Mustapha, T. W. T. Junius, B. A., P. P., S. Roberts, J. N., P. C. S., Little Corporal, Vanguard, Leo, W. B. Z., Presis, G. K. W., F. P. N., Giles, Manfred and Man Friday, Grin, D. D., Percy, W. E. O., G. Murray, Henry, Farnese, Senex, Aylesbury, Old Tom, E. R. V., Banash, Tom Tiddler, W. A., Nemo, Victrix, Tear 'em, and S. D. B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1382.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	P takes R*	3. P to K R 6th	Any move
2. R to K Kt 4th	R to Q 4th	4. Kt gives mate.	

*1.	P to K B 4th	41.	R to Q 4th
2. R to Q R 7th (ch)	B takes R (best)	2. R takes R	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to Q R 3rd (ch)	Kt takes Kt	3. R takes B (ch)	Kt takes R
4. R gives mate		4. Kt gives mate.	

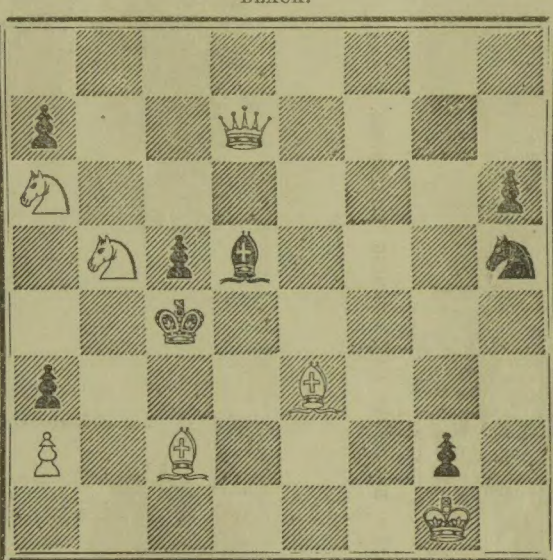
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1383.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 8th (ch)	Q to K 2nd (best)	3. Q gives mate.	
2. Q to K Kt 2nd	Any move		

PROBLEM No. 1384.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

TOURNEY FOR THE GRAND PRIZE AT BADEN.

The committee of the Baden International Chess Congress have obligingly placed at our disposal a number of the games played in the grand prize tourney. These games will be translated immediately, and then published as our space admits. The following is one of them.—(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L. Paulsen).	BLACK (Mr. de Vere).	WHITE (Mr. L. Paulsen).	BLACK (Mr. de Vere).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P to Q B 6th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. P takes P	P takes P		
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd		
5. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. B to K 3rd	Castles		
7. P to Q B 5th	B to K 2nd		
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 5th		
9. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt takes Kt		
10. P takes Kt	P to K sq		
11. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
12. Castles (on K's side)	Kt to Q 2nd		
13. Q R to K sq	P to K B 4th		
14. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd		
15. P takes P	P takes P		
16. B to Q Kt 5th	R to K B sq		
17. B to K R 6th	R to K B 2nd		
		18. This is a very good move.	
		19. P to Q B 7th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
		20. B to K 8th	Q to Q 3rd
		20. Again a good move.	
		21. B to K B 4th	R to K B 3rd
		22. R takes B	Q takes B
		23. K R to K sq	Kt to Q B 5th
		24. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
		25. B to Q B 6th	P to Q Kt 4th
		Very cleverly played. After this, Mr de Vere's game, which has long been languishing, is speedily extinguished.	
		25. R takes B,	

and Mr. Paulsen gave mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The Game which follows was played not long since between Messrs.

WORMALD and LORD.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. K to R sq	Kt to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. B to Q 5th	R to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	28. Q to Q B 3rd	P to K 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	29. P to Q 7th (dis. ch.)	K to Kt sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	30. B takes Q Kt	P takes B
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	31. B to K 7th	R to K B 6th
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	32. B takes Q	
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th		
10. P to K 5th	B to K Kt 5th		
11. B to Q 3rd	P takes Kt		
12. Q takes B	P takes P		
13. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq		
14. B to Q R 3rd (ch)	Kt to K 2nd		
15. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
16. P to Q 6th			
		From this point we should have expected that, with so fine an attack, White would make very short work of the battle. He must have played indifferently, or his opponent must have played exceedingly well, for the contest to extend to forty more moves on each side.	
17. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
18. Kt to K 4th	P to Q B 4th		
19. Q to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3rd		
		B to Q 4th looks to us much more to the purpose; for suppose—	
		19. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 5th, or P to K B 3rd
		21. Kt takes Q R P	
		And how can Black withstand the assault?	
		19. Kt to K R 5th	
		This move is of no avail. He should have played the other Kt to Q 5th.	
		20. Q to K R 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd
		21. Kt takes Q B P	B takes Kt
		22. B takes B	P to K B 5th
		23. Q to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
		24. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 3rd
		25. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
		26. K to R sq	Kt to K 3rd
		27. B to Q 5th	R to K B 3rd
		28. Q to Q B 3rd	P to K 5th
		29. P to Q 7th (dis. ch.)	K to Kt sq
		30. B takes Q Kt	P takes B
		31. B to K 7th	R to K B 6th
		32. B takes Q	
		We should have preferred taking the Q B Pawn with the Queen.	
		32. R takes Q	Kt takes Q
		33. P to Q 8th, (Queens)	
		34. R takes Kt (ch)	R takes R
		35. B takes R	R to Q R 6th
		36. B to K Kt 5th	R takes Q R P
		37. B to K 3rd	P to Q R 4th
		38. R to Q B sq	P to Q R 5th
		39. R takes P	P to Q R 6th
		40. R to B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
		41. R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 7th
		42. R to Q R sq	P to R 7th
		43. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
		44. K to R 2nd	K to B 4th
		45. K to R 4th	P to Kt 3rd
		46. P to R 3rd	P to B 3rd
		47. P to Kt 4th (ch)	P takes P
		48. P takes P (ch)	K to K 4th
		49. K to Kt 3rd	P to B 4th
		50. P takes P	P takes P
		51. B to K R 6th	K to B 3rd
		52. B to K 3rd	K to K 4th
		53. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th
		A mistake, apparently. By keeping the King to his own side of the field, the game, in all probability, would have been drawn.	
		54. B to K 3rd	K to Q B 5th
		55. K to B 4th	K to Kt 6th
		56. K takes P	R to Q Kt 8th
		57. B to Q 4th, and Black resigned.	

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE STANDARDS.

The Warden of the Standards, Mr. H. W. Chisholm, states, in his report for the year ending March 31, 1870, that there were at that date 114 places in the United Kingdom, counties or boroughs, without legal standard weights; and eighty-five without legal standard measures. No copies of the standard weights are legal unless reverified every five years, or of the standard measures unless reverified every ten years. There may be other places in the same predicament, which have not yet come under official notice; for a set of standard weights and measures of the borough of Lostwithiel was not long since delivered at the Standard Office for reverification, bearing the date of 1741 and the Exchequer stamp of verification of the reign of George II; and it is stated that these standards have been in use up to the present time in the borough. The books of the department, beginning with 1824, contain no record of the verification of any standards for Lostwithiel. These standards appeared in good condition, considering their age. The weights were deficient; the pound weight (avoirdupois) was 6·5 grains deficient, the error tolerated being only 0·25 grain. Most of the measures of capacity were in excess; the half bushel was 1½ gill in excess.

The report gives an account of the year's work in the re-verification of standards weights and measures. A set of standard avoirdupois weights is being constructed of glass, with a view of ascertaining how far, with reference to the cost, durability, and invariability of such weights, the surface should be used as the material for local standard weights. New standard measures of one sixth and one twelfth of a gallon, as measure of the wine-bottle and half wine-bottle, have been constructed.

A set of copies of the official imperial standards is being constructed for presentation to the French Government.

The Coinage Act of last Session has imposed new duties on the Standards Department; and new standard weights of the gold, silver, and bronze coins, sixteen in number (ranging from the £5 and the £2 gold piece down to the farthing, and including silver twopences and pennies) are now being constructed under the provisions of the Act. As soon as these standard coin weights shall have been duly verified and made legal standards by an Order in Council, regulations will be issued under which any copies of the standard coin weights may be verified and marked or stamped in the department; and no weights, other than those so marked or stamped, are to be deemed just weights for determining the weight of gold and silver coins of the realm.

PAUPER CHILDREN.

The Poor-Law Board, as the result of Mr. Goschen's inquiries into the subject of boarding out pauper children, have resolved to issue a general order, which is already in type, and will enable boards of guardians, under certain conditions, to enter into arrangements with committees duly authorised for that purpose for the boarding out of orphan and deserted pauper children. The views and suggestions which have been put before the president of the Poor-Law Board from various quarters have been most fully considered in the framing of those regulations, which will in a few days be published. Mr. Goschen recognises the disposition manifested in so many quarters to lend a helping hand in the great work of educating and redeeming the vast number of poor orphan children committed to the charge of public authorities.

Mr. Goschen has caused to be addressed to the guardians of the parishes and unions in the metropolis a letter stating that he views with favour a proposition to provide for the benefit of the pauper boys of the metropolis a training-ship, where they may be fitted to enter the sea service. One of the chief difficulties of pauper education has been to provide suitable means of employment for the children on leaving the workhouse or district schools, and it seems to him that the sea service is an outlet especially suited for such boys, inasmuch as it will sever them from their former associations and increase the probability of their success in life. Under these circumstances the Poor-Law Board has applied to and obtained from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the ship *Goliath*, which will accommodate 500 boys, and has transferred the care of it to the managers of the Forest-gate District Schools, who are guardians of two waterside parishes; and they have, at a cost of £6000, made the ship suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, and it will be ready for the reception of boys at the end of the present month. Commander Bouchier, R.N., has been appointed the superintendent. He feels assured that he may rely upon the co-operation of the boards of guardians to secure the success of the scheme and send the boys eligible to the ship. The cost of their maintenance will come out of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

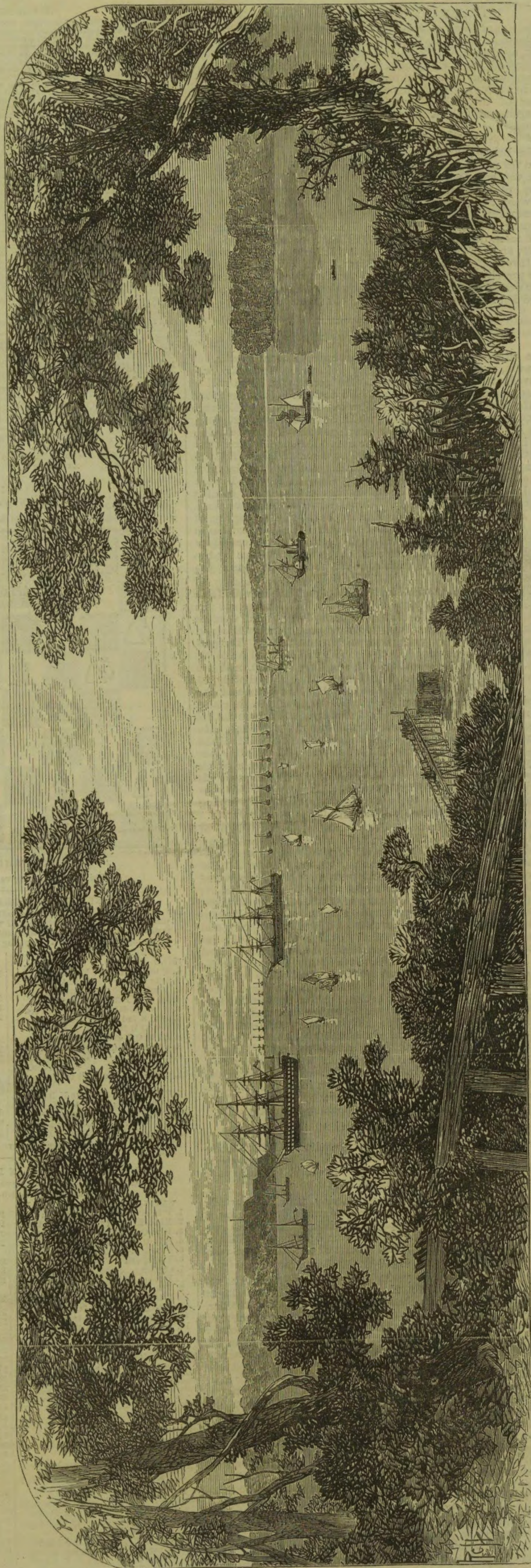
The Congregational Union of England and Wales holds its autumnal session at Plymouth in the second week of October, commencing on the 10th, and lasting four days.

In anticipation of the formal opening of the autumn exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists, the customary private view was held at the society's rooms on Saturday. Including paintings, water colours, and sculpture, the collection comprises nearly 700 works of art, many of them selected from the last and recent exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and nearly all of an order of merit rarely witnessed in the provinces. Some of the choicest works are loans from the many fine private galleries which abound in the midland counties, but the great majority are bona fide exhibits for the purpose of sale by local and general artists.

The "Analysis of Wrecks and Casualties," annually issued by the Statistical Committee of Lloyd's, has appeared. The number of casualties posted in Lloyd's Loss Book last year was 2986, as compared with 2805 in 1868. The "total losses" were 2006, of which 1877 were ships and 129 steamers, against an average of 2162 in the three previous years; and the "constructive" losses numbered 156, against an average of 270. These figures show that, notwithstanding the large increase in the mercantile marine of all nations, the proportion of the more serious class of casualties has decidedly diminished. Taking the results to cargoes, we find that in 1869 there were 971 totally lost, against an average of 1270 in the three previous years; 568 part lost, against an average of 612; and 6 "all saved," against an average of 50. Salvage services were rendered in 1157 cases, as compared with an average of 1278 in the three previous years. The list of "crews saved" numbered 1128, against an average of 714; and the lives lost, so far as reported, were 1643, against an average of 1703 in the three previous years. The returns show that by far the largest proportion of casualties is in the British Islands, the total losses in this division numbering last year 481; the next in magnitude was the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Sea of Azof division, the total here being 198; while the smallest were the Californian coast, and Cape Horn to River Plate, the reported losses in which region were 1 each. The "vessels raised after sinking" were last year 37 in number, against an average of 45 in the three previous years.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN FIELD BATTERIES CANNONADING PHALSBURG.



THE WAR: KIEL BAY, WITH THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE DISTANCE.